THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 26. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

LAND SWINDLES.

Iowa in a Bad Odor—Heavy Investments in Wild-cat Real Estate.

The Chicago *Tribune* has the following:—

The *Tribune's* late article upon the Iowa land swindle has caused a greater flutter in real estate circles, not only in this city, but elsewhere, than they have experienced for a long time. Large numbers of people have got to comparing notes, and the consequence is that the developments of the land-swindling operations in Northwestern Iowa have begun to assume elephantine proportions.

One old gentleman, residing in the southern part of this city, in reading over the abstract of title published with the former article in this paper, was forcibly struck with the similarity of the numbers of some of the sections mentioned there with others of those in the same locality which for a long time he had imagined to be his own possessions. An investigation followed, which ended in his being shown that the larger part of 60,000 acres of land, which he and his son had lately purchased from agents, at rates varying from 75 cents to $3 an acre, was a bogus purchase, from which they would not realize one-fiftieth part of the money invested.

In another instance, on Wednesday of last week a banker on Dearborn street was instructed to make certain purchases of Iowa lands. The banker was shown one of the abstracts of title, which are generally exhibited on these occasions, and, without any hesitancy, paid over his counter in the neighborhood of $10,000 for certain tracts which were therein described; and only had his attention called to his worthless bargain by the publication of the swindle in last week's *Tribune*.

There are scores of other just such cases in this city, and each day adds to the list of people who have found themselves victimized in the most complete manner. As the case at present stands, even those who have unquestioned titles to Iowa lands do not seem to feel satisfied until they have made "assurance doubly sure," and had their titles to the lands legally investigated.

These swindling operations have not been confined to Chicago. There is every reason to believe that duplicates of these abstracts have not only been used in the principal Western cities, but as far east as New York. There is no estimating the number of times that these Northwestern Iowa lands may have been sold and resold, or the number of people that have been swindled out of their money by the transfers. Already parties in Detroit, Northern Michigan, and Milwaukee are writing on here to find out what further developments have been made.

No arrests have as yet been attempted, because of the exceeding difficulty there would be in proving a case of fraud. As a matter of law, no party can be charged criminally in these transactions where it appears he has a color of title to the warrant. The abstracts which are used here by the pretended agents of the pretended owners of the lands are perfectly legitimate on their faces, and whatever criminality there is in the business can easily be shifted upon the county officers of the localities in Iowa where these lands are said to be situated.

It behooves the proper Iowa authorities to look after this matter. If, as it is charged, all the county officers in the northwestern counties of that State are elected in the interests of speculators, and to further just such swindles as this, the sooner they are removed or indicted the better will it be for the hitherto fair reputation of that young and growing State.

As the case now stands, the market, in this city at least, for lands in Northwestern Iowa, is exceedingly dull and flat. There are no transfers being made whatever.

HILDEBRAND.

The Latest Efforts to Secure the Notorious Missouri Outlaw.

The citizens of St. Francois county, Missouri, have been roused to vigorous measures, offensive and defensive, against the notorious and apparently ubiquitous Hildebrand. At a mass meeting in the court-house of Farmington, on the 22d instant, the Governor and many other State officers being present, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"That we deeply deplore the situation of our county, infested with the desperado and outlaw, Samuel Hildebrand.

"That the Governor of the State be and he is hereby requested to appoint ten special deputy sheriffs, under the provision of an act of the General Assembly, approved March, 1866, to be continued in service as long as the Governor shall deem proper.

"That inasmuch as said law does not provide a sufficient compensation for said deputies, the county court of this county, now in session, make at once the necessary appropriation for their pay in addition to that allowed by law.

"That we, the citizens of this county, will proceed at once to organize, in each township, companies of which not less than ten shall at all times be in readiness to act, which organizations shall respond to the call of any one or more of said deputies, at any time, when called upon to execute the law.

"That it is the duty of every citizen of this country to give all necessary information as to all persons charged with the commission of crime, and to render all the assistance in their power to arrest such offenders.

"That we brand as bad and unworthy citizens all those who fail or refuse to perform the duties aforesaid.

"That we, the citizens of St. Francois county, pledge ourselves to carry out the foregoing resolutions in good faith, and to a faithful execution of the laws throughout said county, irrespective of party.

"That the companies of ten be left for the selection of the ten deputies which are to be chosen by the Governor."

LAWLESS.

The Troubles at Edgefield, S. C.—The Negroes Still in Possession.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel, July 26.

The negro militia, who captured the town on last Friday morning, are still in possession of Edgefield Court House, S. C. Their commanders now are the notorious State Constable, John B Hubbard, better known as one of the witnesses against Mrs. Surratt in the military murder of 1865, and two or three others of Scott's myrmidons. A heavy guard is still posted around the jail, in which two or three prisoners are confined on suspicion of having been "Rebel bushwhackers." The negro militia are armed with splendid weapons, the same shipped to them from Columbia by Governor Scott on last Friday. The weapons are rifles, of the kind known as the "Winchester make," and shoot sixteen times with great accuracy.

It is confidently expected that the negro militia will be further reinforced by the arrival, in a day or two, of one company of United States infantry, which, it seems, the people are taxed to support in order that it may travel through the country oppressing the innocent inhabitants.

Among the numerous evils which have resulted to the people of Edgefield from the invasion of the county by the negro militia has been the desertion of the fields by the negro laborers. Many of the planters have employed negro laborers for the year, and contracted to give them a portion of the crop made instead of wages. As soon as the capture of Edgefield Court House by the negro militia was heard of, nearly all these farm hands left their employers and crowded into the town for the purpose of joining their colored military comrades. Many farmers are thus left high and dry, so far as planting is concerned, and many of them are without a single hand on their plantations.

THE TEXAS FLOODS.

The Latest Details—Loss of the Corn Crop—Efforts to Secure a Cotton Crop.

Our Texas exchanges continue to furnish details of the damages by the recent freshets in that State. The Houston *Telegraph* publishes the following from Columbus:—

In all there were but three lives lost as far as we have heard about town. From the country or the bottoms we cannot hear, as the water is yet very high. All the plantations on the river are literally ruined, though some of the planters have still a hope of making a fair crop, provided the plants are not entirely killed, which cannot be told yet. So far as heard from, the negroes are hard at work trying to save the rails, and where the water has gone down they are building fences and trying for a crop anyhow, at least cotton; as for the corn, that is all gone.

The Austin *Gazette* has the following:—

About nine miles below us on the river, in the neighborhood of Mr. Coalson, a widow lady, name not remembered, with six small children, driven from her house, which was swept by the high water, took refuge in a tree with all her little ones. As the flood brought along fence rails and drift wood, she caught them and constructed a sort of raft around the tree, so that when one of her children slept and fell, it was caught by the platform below. Here the heroic mother, with all her precious treasures, remained for twenty-four hours, until Mr. Coalson constructed a boat and took them all safely to the shore.

The Victoria *Advocate* says the loss in the valley of the Gaudalupe will be very heavy, though cotton only partially submerged seems to be still growing. It is thought the cotton worms in the valley were drowned out. While Mr. Whitney and two negroes were attempting to cross the river, the boat capsized and one of the negroes was drowned.

The Belton *Journal* reports that some plantations on Little river had been submerged, but the danger is comparatively light in that county.

The Bastrop *Advertiser* gives the names of about a hundred planters in that county who have lost from $500 to $15,000. The *Advertiser* says:—

The destruction to property has been great; many farmers have been stripped of cotton and corn, thousands of rails, some few houses, and any number of cabins. Furniture, clothing, provisions, and valuables of all kinds followed in the wake of the resistless tide. Hundreds of freedmen were forced to take refuge in trees, and children were lashed to trees, in which condition they remained for twenty-four hours or more before assistance was given by parties with skiffs. But it would fill the columns of our paper to recite half that has been told us of the thrilling events connected with the flood that occurred in the river bottom.

In conclusion, however, the same paper says:—We confidently believe that the crops have not been cut short more than one-half, and possibly not more than one-third, of what they would have been had this misfortune not have befallen us. Let us be hopeful, and thankful that our condition is not worse.

TENNESSEE.

Senter Responds to a Serenade and Defines His Position.

From the Nashville Union, July 25.

A large crowd of the friends of suffrage and Senter, accompanied by the Rock City Band, last night visited the rooms of the Governor on the Square, for the purpose of attesting their appreciation of the bold, fearless, and effective manner in which he has borne through the State the standard of free principles. After several stirring pieces by the band, Governor Senter made his appearance. He said that he had just arrived from Gallatin, where he had been in conflict with the "Bald Eagle of the Mountains," and felt too weary to make a speech—if, indeed, it would be fair to do so in the absence of his competitor. He could not, however, he said, allow the occasion to pass without expressing his thanks to his friends for the honor they had done him personally, as well as the zeal they were manifesting in support of just principles. Governor Senter said that he had now traversed the greater part of the State, meeting General Stokes in discussion before the people, and felt sure that he had not labored in vain. Upon the support of the franchise, the popular heart was beating in unison with the principles he had avowed in the commencement of the canvass. Even amid the blue mountains of East Tennessee, where it was thought his position in regard to enfranchisement would not be popular, he found the honest masses sustaining his views, and confidently expected to obtain a majority of the votes cast in that division of the State. He had driven his competitor to the wall, and intended to give him no chance to escape. Assuring his friends that "the work was going bravely on," and that complete and glorious victory was certain on the 5th of August, the Governor again thanked his friends, and retired amid vociferous cheering.

Mr. Creswell's Indorsement of General Stokes.

The following is a copy of the telegram from Postmaster-General Creswell to General Stokes:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1869.—To Hon. W. B. Stokes, City Hotel:—Believing you to be the true representative of the Republican party of Tennessee, I earnestly advocate your election, and I trust that every sound Republican in your State will rally enthusiastically to your support. The President is absent from the city, but I am confident that I declare his opinion and desire.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

THE P. R.

Gossip for the "Fancy" from St. Louis—Mills Prospective and Abortive.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Wednesday gives the following summary of prize ring gossip in that city, which appears just now to be the headquarters of the bruising fraternity:—

We announced on yesterday the arrival in St. Louis of Ned O'Baldwin, the Irish Giant, whose fight with Wormad some time since was broken up by the police, and gave rise to considerable excitement by the press over the incarceration of both parties. The coming matches between McCoole and Allen and Gallager and Allen have sufficed to fill the complement of local excitement, but O'Baldwin has given it a metropolitan and an international stimulus.

McCoole's hostelrie on Fifth and Chesnut streets was filled last night to overflowing. O'Baldwin was the guest of the evening, and the lion.

The talk was all fight. There was no end of wagers, but no takers.

Hennessy proposed to stake $1000 to $600 that Allen would not win both matches with Gallagher and McCoole, and deposited $100 with McCoole as a forfeit, to be covered within a week.

McCoole offered the same odds. Tom Kelly, McCoole's trainer, was present, and speaks in the highest confidence of his man.

During the evening's conversation, a friend of Kelly's offered to make a first deposit of $500 that he (Kelly) could whip any man in the country at 156 pounds weight.

There was a lull of conversation for a moment, when a casual visitant, who knew little of the mettle he was opposing, expressed a *quasi* disposition to produce an opponent, but of whose exact weight he was not confident.

Says O'Baldwin:—"Bring on your man; be he big as a bull, or small as a terrier, we will accommodate him."

McCoole is in much better condition than when he encountered Allen. His face is in better trim than at any previous contest within the ropes, and there can be little apprehension but that he will appear at the end of his training season in unexceptionable condition. He will go into training in a few days.

Allen has announced his intention of taking the Wash Home for his quarters.

INFELICIA.

A Model Chicago Divorce Case—The History of the Affair.

A petition for divorce in the Chicago courts the other day has developed the following curious history:—

In the year 1859 there lived in a Swiss valley an interesting family of wealth and culture named Junod. Monsieur Junod found his sole happiness in a lovely daughter named Lucie, who was the most admired belle of that portion of the canton. The father, a man of stern, solitary nature, the descendant of a long line of men who had exercised the rights of lordship over all the beautiful vineyards that bloomed beneath them, though somewhat fallen from the state of his forefathers, still nourished feelings of ancestral pride.

In some of the merry-makings peculiar to the wine-bearing districts, in which, by the time-honored requirements of tradition, all ranks meet together in a common jubilee, Mad'lle Lucie met with a young man named Gustave Flotrou, of person handsome and attractive, and by trade a watchmaker. The abnegation of everything like social distinction enabled Flotrou to approach the lady with a familiarity to which he would otherwise never have presumed. The lady fell blindly in love with the humble watchmaker. He, flattered by the preference, dazzled by her beauty, and, not improbably, still more strongly attracted by her fortune, ardently reciprocated.

The first meeting was followed by many others, of course clandestine. Her fancy, united to the inexperience of girlhood, gave him every opportunity to press his suit, and he became her accepted lover. The father still supposed that his daughter knew no love but the affection of a daughter to her father. The day of awakening came at last, and the daughter was forbidden, under the severest threats, again to see the audacious aspirant. The conflict between love and duty ended as such warfares commonly result—Cupid carried the day. The lady was possessed of a fortune of seventy-five thousand dollars in her own right, which made her comparatively easy.

So one night she made a moonlight flitting with her swain. To avoid the unpleasant circumstances of living in a country where all the facts were known, where she might any time meet her offended father, they determined to come to America. Nine years elapsed, and the man for whom she gave up all, instead of being the devoted, affectionate husband she expected to find, proved, according to her allegations, to be a brute and a sot. His lavish expenditure and reckless pursuit of all kinds of pleasure gradually dissipated the noble fortune she had brought him. Valuable silver plate which she had also possessed was conveyed by him to the silversmiths, and converted into funds to pamper his appetites. The wife's wardrobe and private jewels, even, were appropriated with brutal disregard of the feelings of her who had sacrificed everything to his pleadings. One stroke of ill-treatment followed another in swift succession, until Mrs. Flotrou, outraged beyond endurance, and fearful of personal violence to herself and her child, a lovely little girl of eight years, was forced to have recourse to the final remedy. And thus, yesterday morning, only a day or two after the anniversary of her marriage, nine years ago, a petition for divorce was filed in this city.

WITH THE INDIANS.

Return of an Ohioan after Sojourning Thirty Years with the Redskins.

From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register, July 28.

Thirty-three years ago there lived in Lewiston, Logan county, a farmer by the name of Harris Hopkins, who had a child, a boy, between three and four years of age. One day, while the farmer was at work in a field some distance from the farm-house, the boy started from the house across the fields to see his father. The last seen of the little fellow was when he left the house. Hundreds of people turned out to search for the lost child.

The river was dragged, the woods searched, rewards offered, but all to no purpose. After days of weary and anxious search, the little fellow was given up by the parents and sympathizing friends. The few Indians living in that neighborhood were friendly and peaceable, and no suspicion ever attached to them, and the affair was forgotten or only talked of as a mysterious disappearance. The Hopkins family at length left their old home and settled in Illinois, and up to ten days ago none of their old neighbors in Logan county had expected to see any member of the family again. The astonishment of the old settlers in and about the neighborhood can be conceived when, the week before last, a tall man, browned by exposure to the sun and storm, and speaking the broken English of the half-civilized Indians, made his appearance at Lewiston, and claimed to be the child missed thirty-three years ago. He stated that a Cherokee Indian, wandering through that section, had enticed him from the field as he was going in search of his father and had carried him to the Far West. The old chief had treated him as his own son, and having been taken away at so early an age, the memory of his parents and former life had faded from his mind. For thirty odd years he lived as an Indian, and supposed that he was the son of the old chief who claimed to be his father. A few months since the chief, then high in rank in the Cherokee Nation, and very advanced in age, found himself on his death-bed. Shortly before he died he called his adopted son to his bedside and informed him who and what he was. As soon as the old chief was dead and buried, Hopkins came to Logan county in search of his parents, whom he found had moved to Champaign City, Ill. He, however, remained during last week at Lewistown, to gratify the curiosity of the old settlers, who had aided in the search for him thirty-three years ago. His reappearance has caused quite as much excitement in Logan county as did his sudden and mysterious disappearance a third of a century ago.

ANOTHER FORGERY.

A Sharper at the Hub Secures $8000.

The Boston *Journal* says:—

A very bold and successful forgery was perpetrated in this city on Tuesday, which resulted in a present profit of $8000 to the forger. The circumstances are substantially as follows:—Some time during Tuesday a check for $8000, bearing apparently the signature of Messrs Brewster, Sweet & Co., bankers at No. 40 State street, was presented at the Second National Bank, corner of State street and Merchants' Row, and was cashed. The check was written upon a blank similar to those used by Brewster, Sweet & Co., but the imitation was so imperfect that the clerk of Brewster, Sweet & Co. detected the forgery in an instant when he was making up his accounts yesterday morning. The signature of the firm was an excellent forgery, and might have deceived had it been written on one of the blank checks used by the firm. The checks are made payable to the bearer or order, and in this instance the name used upon the face and indorsed upon the back of the check when it was presented at the Second National Bank was that of C. C. King. Who C. C. King is Messrs. Brewster, Sweet & Co. do not know, except that a medium-sized man bearing that name brought some gold to their banking house on Monday, and it was bought by them, a check being given for it. The man wanted the money immediately, and one of the firm accompanied him to the Second National Bank, where the check was cashed. He was accompanied to the bank because Brewster, Sweet & Co had a definite understanding with the National Bank that their checks for more than a certain amount should not be cashed unless the bearers had special orders from them or were personally indorsed by the firm. In the case of the payment of the forged check there were no such order or indorsement. The check presented was numbered 469, which, upon the bankers' books, appears to be one recently issued for $5000.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Dent Imbroglio—Banks and Wade Attempting to Flank the Spaniards—Injuries of Mr. Creswell.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Dent Imbroglio.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The grand row between the rival factions in Mississippi is still in an inextricable muddle. Judge Dent, it appears, has written a letter defining his position and policy, in which he says that he is a National Republican, opposed to the extreme proscriptive measures of the party, and places himself unequivocally upon the Walker platform of Virginia, advocating universal amnesty and universal suffrage. In all these positions he claims to be in unison with the President. On one hand, it is claimed that he will persist in being a candidate for Governor of Mississippi, while on the other it is asserted that, in deference to President Grant's wishes, he will retire from the contest. The extreme radicals of the State, however, appear determined to head him off if the thing is possible. R. C. Powers, chairman; General J. Tarbell, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Republican party of Mississippi; Judge Gillenwaters, of Corinth; and Mr. George B. Jonas, representing the straight-out Republicans, are among those who are now here for the avowed purpose of inducing the administration to forestall him, and to set before the President and the Cabinet what they claim to be the true condition of affairs in that State. The Republican party of the State is, according to their statements, united, and it is asserted that the real Republicans who have given support to the Dent movement can be counted without much difficulty. They seem to think that they have the best of it so far.

The Indian Committees.

The special Indian committee appointed by the President to visit Kansas and the Indian Territory, in the double interest of the Indians and the Government, have arrived in Kansas and have already commenced their investigations. The committee appointed by the Philadelphia Quakers to look after and assist their brethren in Nebraska have reached their destination and are at work. The Kansas papers generally speak favorably of the Quaker agents in that section.

Banks and Wade Attempt to Flank the Spaniards.

General N. P. Banks and Hon. B. F. Wade are at the head of a movement which has for its object the prevention of the sailing of the gunboats now building in this country for the Spanish Government. The subject was brought before the President's notice last Saturday. If by any technicality of national law these gunboats can be detained, the Cuban Minister, Senor Lemus, is satisfied the President will stop them.

The Mexican Claims.

The joint commission for the settlement of all claims pending between the citizens and Governments of the United States and Mexico will commence its session here next week.

Called to Account.

Brevet Col. Alexander Chambers, U. S. A., is ordered immediately to Washington, and to bring his books and papers relating to subsistence funds and stores for which he is responsible, and to report in person to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, for the purpose of settling his accounts.

The New Boston Post Office.

The plans for the new post office at Boston are rapidly being completed at the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury Department, and if the necessary appropriation be made early in the approaching session, the work upon the superstructure will be commenced at the beginning of spring. Secretary Boutwell has decided that the new building shall be of granite, although a strong influence was brought to bear upon him to build it of marble, which is far more expensive than granite.

Why the President's Mare Died.

Doctors differ as to the cause of the death of the President's favorite trotting mare. The stomach of this animal was sent to the Army Medical Museum for analysis, which has been made. Some declare that she was poisoned, while others, among whom is the Chief Veterinary Surgeon of the Army, think she died from natural causes.

Bad for an Office-holder.

The Secretary of the Treasury has abolished the office of Surveyor of Customs at New Brunswick, N. J.

The Accident to the Postmaster-General.

Postmaster-General Creswell is still at his home near Elkton, Md., but his arm is much less painful, and he hopes to be sufficiently recovered to visit Washington in a few days—perhaps this week. The physicians are not able, on account of the swelling and extreme soreness of the arm, to ascertain whether any of the bones about the elbow are fractured or not. The injury is painful, but not considered dangerous by his physicians, and does not confine the patient to his room.

Personal Matters.

Colonel Robert M. Douglass, Private Secretary of President Grant, is gradually recovering his health at the residence of his stepmother, Mrs. General Williams.

Secretary Boutwell and Attorney-General Hoar will go to Massachusetts next week, it is stated, for a short vacation.

Ex-Secretary Stanton is going to the Rocky Mountains next month.

Senor Lemus, diplomatic agent of the Cuban insurgents, will leave here this evening for New York, and will return on Monday.

The Weather at the Sea-side.

The following was the state of the weather at the sea-side at 9 o'clock this morning:—

Atlantic City, N. W., clear, 67.
Long Branch, N. W., clear.
Cape May, N., clear, 65.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	214½	Pacific M. S.	84½
Ph. and Rea. R.	99	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	77
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	105⅝	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	87½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	106⅜	Adams Express	59¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	80⅞	Wells, Fargo	22½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	94¾	Gold	136⅜
Chi. and R. I. R.	114	Market dull.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	153¼		

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 30—A. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and account. U. S. 5-20's quiet and steady at 83⅛. Stocks firm: Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 94¼.

LONDON, July 30—A. M.—Sugar afloat at 27s. 9d.@28s. Calcutta Linseed, 61s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, July 30—A. M.—Cotton is a shade firmer; middling uplands, 12¾d.; middling Orleans, 12⅞@13d. The sales to-day will probably reach 12,000 bales; sales of the week 101,000, of which 16,000 were for export and 18,000 for speculation; stock, 315,000 bales, of which 167,000 bales are American. Corn declining. Wheat, 10s. 8d. for California, and 9s. 3d. for No. 2 red Western.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 30—P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s, 83⅛. Stocks quiet; Illinois Central, 94.

LIVERPOOL, July 30—P. M.—Cotton unchanged; stock afloat, 650,000 bales, of which 28,000 are American. Red Wheat, 9s. 3d.@9s. 4d.; California white, 10s. 9d. Flour, 23s. 9d. Peas, 41s. Tallow, 47s.

HAVRE, July 30.—Cotton quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, July 30—2 P. M.—Cotton steady. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet but firm.

HUNG!

The Execution of John Griffin, at Hamilton, Ohio—The Crime and Trial.

A despatch dated yesterday from Hamilton, O., says:—

John Griffin, the murderer of Uriel Prickett, was hanged to-day in the jail of this place, at precisely ten minutes after 12. As this was the first execution in this county, the people from the surrounding country flocked to the scene in large numbers.

On the morning of June 18, 1868, Uriel Prickett, a professional wrestler of some reputation, was shot dead in a saloon known as the "Hole-in-the-Wall." For some days after the murder no clue could be obtained to the perpetrator of the deed. But at length, after considerable inquiry and search, John Griffin, George N. Shedd, Joseph Kelly, and Thomas Connaughton, Jr., were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder. None of these suspicions, however, were positive. At the Coroner's inquest the jury found a verdict against Griffin as principal in, and against the other three as accessories, to the murder.

After many delays and postponements, John Griffin was tried in the Circuit Court in this place, Judge Gillmore presiding. Kelly turned State's evidence, and swore positively that Griffin was the man who fired the fatal shot. The jury, after a short absence, returned with a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree," and the prisoner was sentenced to be executed on the 27th of May last. An application for a writ of error was made to the Supreme Court, and the execution of the sentence was suspended until a hearing could be obtained. The Supreme Court refused to grant the writ, and fixed the day of execution for the 29th instant.

On the 21st inst. four desperadoes confined in the jail attempted to release Griffin. They attacked the turnkey and tried to possess themselves of the prison key, and might have been successful had not women who were passing at the time given the alarm. During the melee Griffin stood at the cell door, but did not utter one word. When his would-be rescuers were secured he remarked with an oath:—"The next time you undertake to get me out I want you to do it."

After this he relinquished all hopes of a reprive or pardon, and prepared himself for his approaching doom. He has been visited constantly by Rev. Father Hone, the Catholic priest of Hamilton, who has administered to him the consolations of religion.

Griffin slept well on the evening preceding his execution, and arose apparently cheerful and happy. But as the fatal hour approached he lost his self-composure, and turned deadly pale. He recovered somewhat, but thereafter continued to tremble and shake fearfully. On the scaffold he protested his innocence, thanked his friends for their kindness to him during his incarceration, and forgave his enemies. Everything being in readiness, the drop fell, and John Griffin had terminated his earthly career. His neck was broken by the fall, and death was almost instantaneous. After hanging twenty minutes the body was cut down and delivered to his friends for interment.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, July 30, 1869.

The Money market is in a more comfortable condition this morning as to supply at the banks, but there is a heavy drain of currency towards the West setting in to further the shipment of cereals to the seaboard, and for the present no very decided improvement is to be expected. The resources of the banks are not favorable to the expansion of loans, but, generally speaking, customers of good standing can obtain limited amounts at legal rates. The range for loans on call is 6@8 per cent., but the large offerings of good and prime mercantile paper forced upon outside leaders gives an appearance of irregularity to the discount market which makes it difficult to quote. The range for the same class of notes is 8@12 per cent., according to circumstances.

Gold is only moderately active in our market, but quite strong, opening at 136⅛ and closing about noon at 136⅜.

In Government loans there is very little animation here, but in New York the transactions are very heavy, and prices have advanced over closing quotations of yesterday.

There was a good business effected in stocks this morning, but prices were weak. State loans were dull. City sixes sold at 95 for the old and 100¾ for the new issues. Lehigh Gold Loan was taken at 96⅝.

Reading Railroad was fairly active and closed at 49½, a decline; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56⅛@56⅞; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 122; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56⅝; Minehill Railroad at 51; and Little Schuylkill Railroad at 42½.

Canal shares attracted more attention. Sales of Schuylkill Navigation at 10½, b. o., for common and 26½ for preferred, and Lehigh Navigation at 37.

Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares were neglected. 58 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 29 for Girard College.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, Old.	95	100 sh Reading RR.	49⅛
$2000 C & Am 6s '89.	86	5 do.	trf. 18 49⅛
$1000 City 6s, New.	100⅝	100 do.	49·69
$1700 do.	18. c. 100⅝	300 do.	18. b². 49·69
$700 C & A m 6s, 89.		1100 do.	18. 49⅛
lots.	85.... 93⅛	100 do.	c. 49⅛
$100 Leh 6s, '84.	83⅛	100 do.	b30. 49⅜
$200 Leh 6s R Ln.	87¼	10 do.	49⅛
$1000 Leh gold 1.	96⅜	100 do.	49·69
$9000 do. Mon.	18. 96⅝	300 do.	c 49·69
7 sh Cam & Am R.	122	700 do.	18. 49⅛
101 sh Penna R.	c. 56⅜	100 do.	49·56
100 do.	b30. 56⅞	500 do.	b30. 49⅛
100 do.	b5. 56⅜	100 do.	49⅛
100 do.	b5wn. 56⅜	200 do.	18. c. 49⅛
200 do.	18. c. 56⅜	100 do.	b30. 49⅛
100 do.	b30. 56⅞	100 do.	c. 49⅛
100 do.	c. 56⅜	300 do.	18. 49⅛
5 sh Lit Sch R.	42⅜	100 do.	b5. 49·56
35 do.	42½	100 do.	b5. 49·56
26 sh Minehill R.	64	200 do.	18. 85. 49·56
39 sh Leh Val R.	56½	200 sh Sch Nv 18.	b60 10½
8 do.	56⅝	100 sh Sch N Pf.	b60 20⅜
200 sh Leh Stk	18. 37		

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COAL TRADE, for the week ending Thursday, July 29, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon	14,133 00
From Pottsville	2,569 00
From Schuylkill Haven	20,201 00
From Port Clinton	1,227 00
Total for week	38,130 00
Previously this year	314,388 17
Total	352,518 17
To same time last year	480,453 19

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	136⅝	11·08 A. M.	136⅜
10·35 "	136⅜	11·46 "	136⅜
10·36 "	136⅜	12·10 P. M.	136⅜

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123¾@123⅝; do. 1862, 124⅛@124¼; do. 1864, 123@123¼; do. 1865, 123@123¼; do. 1865, new, 121⅜@122; do. 1867, new, 122@122¼; do. 1868, 121⅛@122; do. 5s, 10-40s, 113¼@113⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 109⅛@109⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼; Gold, 136⅛@136¼; Silver, 130½@132½.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123⅛@123¾; 5-20s of 1862, 124¾@125; do., 1864, 123@123⅝; do., Nov., 1865, 123⅛@123¾; do., July, 1865, 121⅞@122⅛; do., 1867, 122⅛@122¾; do., 1868, 121⅞@122⅜; 10-40s, 113¾@113⅝; Pacifics, 109⅛@109⅞. Gold, 136⅛.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"There was a pause in the speculative feeling today, which led to a rather dull market in the earlier hours of business. At the morning sessions of the stock and Government boards there was little movement outside of the few leading stocks which have been the chief features of interest during the past fortnight. The money market exhibited a little more activity, and in loans on pledge of stock and miscellaneous collaterals the prevailing rate was seven per cent. There were, of course, many exceptions at six, which was the general rate on Governments, the transactions at five on the latter securities being also more exceptional. It is difficult to say why there should be these little variations from day to day in the rate on call, but the local money market contains within itself many little currents which go to affect its general character. New York city is an empire in itself, and the movements of funds up and down town, from one bank to another, or from one kind of enterprise to another, doubtless cause the fluctuations. Again, the speculation in stocks to-day was, in the main, a rising one—that is, there were more buyers than sellers. The desire to engage funds was therefore more general. For the future of the money market little concern is felt. The banks have been gradually increasing their resources, and the Government bond purchases of yesterday and to-day will assist their easier condition. The Treasury has disbursed within the two days nearly five millions of currency, one-half in legal-tenders, which, in going to increase that item of the banks, will swell the figure of legal reserve. Foreign exchange was quiet and steady on the basis of 110⅜ for prime bankers' 60 day sterling bills. Very little was doing, however, the remittances finding an outlet in produce and cotton bills or in bills drawn against us.

"The range for bankers was from 109⅞ to 110⅛. For sight the quotations ranged from 110⅛ to 110⅜, the former being the figure for net transactions with brokers. Commercial paper was in fair request, the demand increasing each day, now that it is certain the rate for money cannot go above seven per cent. For prime notes of long and short periods the extreme rates were eight to twelve per cent., with sales at the intermediate figures. The circumstance which gave tone to the later speculation of the day, and changed the dullness into comparative activity, was a report that Secretary Boutwell would purchase fifteen millions of bonds during the month of August. Whether the report is true or not—and in the absence of the press despatches from Washington it is as yet indefinite—it was sufficient to create considerable excitement in the Government market, where the 62s advanced to 124½, and 67s to 121⅞. The purchases were made principally on account of prominent stock houses who seemed confident of the truth of the intelligence. Now if there has been another "leak" in the Treasury Department, Mr. Boutwell should make a rigid investigation. Yesterday he closed up the purchases outside of the sinking fund, and the public were naturally anxious to learn his policy for the ensuing month. If his decision is to continue these purchases then the speculators have got the inside track again. It was Mr. Boutwell's order that no news of Treasury operations should be communicated until after banking hours. Yet to-day, at the session of the Government board, which meets at a quarter past two o'clock, there were plenty of "orders" to buy on the strength of a report that he intended purchasing fifteen millions of bonds during August. The coupon ten-forties were active and sold at 112⅞, and the currency sixes at 109¾. The market was easily susceptible of an advance, owing to an improvement in London, whence the price came 83⅛. The bonds purchased for the sinking fund were in the lots and at the prices following:—1864, registered, 120·25; 1862, registered, 120·15; 1865, registered (new), 120·22, 1862, registered, 120·21; 1868, coupon, 120·33; 1862, registered, 119·87; 1862, registered, 120·07; 1865, registered, 120·08; 1864, registered, 120·09; 1868, coupon, 120·33; 1864 (new), registered, 120·32; 1887, registered, 120·22; 1865, registered, 120·25; 1864, registered, 120·25; 1867, registered, 120·25; 1868, registered, 120·25."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 30.—The demand for Flour is limited to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $5@5·50 for superfine; $5·50@5·87½ for extras; $6·25@7·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6·25@7·25 for Pennsylvania do. do., old and new; $6·75@8 for Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana do. do.; and $8·50@10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·12½@6·25 ₱ bbl.

The Wheat market is firm, but the volume of business is light. Sales of 2000 bushels old and new red at $1·50@1·60, including 1200 bushels on secret terms. Rye is steady at $1·35 ₱ bush. for Western. Corn is less active and lower. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow at $1·14@1·15; and Western mixed at $1·12@1·13. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 74@75c. and Delaware at 66c.; and 5000 bushels of the former sold on secret terms.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $43 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed ranges from $9·25 to $9·50 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy is held at $5·25@5·50; and Flaxseed at $2·60@2·65.

Whisky is firmer. We quote tax paid at $1·20 ₱ gallon; 100 half barrels Hannisville pure Rye, free, Dec. '68, sold at $2·25.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, July 30.—Arrived, steamships Scotia and England, yesterday.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 30.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....68 | 11 A. M.....77 | 2 P. M.....80

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Scud, Crosby, Bigo, N. Hellings & Bro.
Brig Avance, Schuldz, Hamburg, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig American Union, Willoughby, Boston, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Brig D. S. Soule, Soule, Boston, do.
Schr M. Monson, Dayton, New London, do.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Kelly, Saco, Me., do.
Schr Alex. Young, Young, Boston, do.
Schr Clara Sawyer, N

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WHO CAN MAKE BINDING AGREEMENTS IN BEHALF OF FREE CUBA?

From the N. Y. World.

Our proposition that Spain advance a step beyond the suggestion of Castelar, in the Cortes, and give independence to the Cuban colonists—they, in turn, making due pecuniary stipulations in payment for the public property of Spain on the island—has produced a result which we foresaw and intended. It has promoted inquiry among reflecting journalists whether there be any existing power or organization in Cuba competent to speak and act in the matter in behalf of the inhabitants. The New Orleans *Picayune*, commenting on the proposition of the *World*, makes the following pertinent suggestions:—

"Spain may be willing to sell Cuba to the Cubans, but who are the Cubans? There must be some authority competent to buy, and with power to pledge the consent of a people, and with the means of redeeming that pledge. There is nothing in the present condition of the island to show that there is such harmony among the inhabitants that the concession of independence would find them in a frame of mind towards each other to create a new government that would go peacefully into operation. There are internal factions raging, and it is not to be assumed, as a matter of course, that they will drop all animosities at the moment when they are left free from external pressure to contest for the mastery among themselves. With which of these factions will Spain treat, and what chance is there that, if she be willing to treat, she can find a governing body competent to contract, or, after contracting, to administer the island with that degree of peace and good order which is necessary for the fulfilment of obligations, and is, in fact, the humane end for which the proposition for sale is advanced and recommended?

"If these difficulties could be removed or provided for, and a sale of Cuba be effected, with the reasonable certainty that it would be an end of strife and opening of a career of peace in the island, and, if it failed, it were believed that the United States do not recommend the sale, anticipating a condition of things on the island which would compel the Cubans to throw themselves on the protection of the United States for relief, then Spain might be disposed at once to close with the propositions and leave the Cubans to work out their own ends as best they may. Perhaps, in consideration of the manifold and opportune advantages to herself, she may be willing to take the money and dismiss from thought all contemplation of the consequences. But even in that event, it is a very serious question for the United States, whether they are ready and willing to contribute to such results, with a full view of all the embarrassing consequences that are to follow. It is something to be thought of with a great deal of deliberation."

These are some of the perils of free Cuba to which we allnded, a day or two ago, as coming to the surface here in the quarrel brewing between Mr. Lemus and Mr. Macias; but if it be a fact that an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of the island (excluding the Africans) desire to be completely rid of Spanish control, and that is their uppermost political thought, we think the perils may be practically avoided. If, on the other hand, it be true that, by reason of the existence of irreconcilable factions amongst the colonists, or for any other cause, there is not and cannot be at present on the island any power representing the people which is competent to receive from Spain the boon of political freedom, do acts necessary to secure it, and maintain in the future "liberty protected by law," then our plan cannot be carried out, even if the governments at Madrid and Washington consent and co-operate.

The view of the *Picayune* necessitates a serious consideration of the pretensions of Cespedes and his so-called insurgent government. Whom and what does it *in fact* represent? Can it be made the nucleus of "a governing body competent to contract, or, after contracting, to administer the island with that degree of peace and good order which is necessary for the fulfilment of obligations, and is, in fact, the humane end for which the proposition for sale is advanced and recommended" by the *World*? If it cannot, then the popular emotion in the United States in respect to the existing sedition on the island has no basis of fact or reason; Cespedes, with all his allies or supporters, is an idle, aimless, wicked disturber of the public peace and tranquillity; and it would be an outrage for the United States to accord to him a belligerent status. Thus far, to be sure, there has been little evidence as to when and how political power was, by popular consent of those concerned, given to the Cespedes government, and as to the manner in which it has been exercised. Even the locality of the new government is not clearly established. We have statements of forty thousand men being under his command, but no explanation of where they are making military operations. Certain it is that they have fought no battles where the record of killed or wounded on either side would indicate an engagement of magnitude. Neither have the insurgents captured any considerable town, nor do they hold free access to the ocean. In a word, they are now wanting in most of the elements which, in the domain of international law or according to the precedents the United States has established, would justify this nation in recognizing them as a *de facto* belligerent State. But, notwithstanding all this, we have been under the impression that there was on the island a repressed condition of feeling and opinion which, on proper mediation of the United States with Spain, would quickly spring up, organize, and demonstrate its competency to assume and meet all obligations necessary for a new government.

We quite agree with the *Picayune* in respect to the undesirability of Cuba, at this time, as a portion of the United States.

WHAT WE SPEND FOR USELESS FOREIGN MINISTERS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

A report presented to Congress last session, in connection with the reform of the diplomatic and consular service, shows conclusively that while the representatives of European powers make it their paramount duty to promote commerce and industry, our agents in foreign countries do nothing of the kind, and content themselves with pocketing their salaries and pushing their official claims upon the consideration of the Old World aristocratic anti-republican society.

The report in question further declares that in the eleven smaller South American States, England, with an aggregate commerce of $50,000,000, spends annually but $120,000 for diplomatic and consular representation; and France, with $90,000,000 of commerce, only $50,000; while the United States, with a commerce aggregating barely $16,000,000, are mulcted in the annual expense of $173,000.

In European countries, France, with a trade of $650,000,000 with her English neighbors, only spends $130,000 annually for a legation and thirteen consulates; while the United States, with a trade of $260,000,000, employs twenty consular officers in England, besides a minister, at an aggregate annual cost of $113,000. In Belgium, Great Britain spends $50,000 annually for a minister and two consuls, with a trade of $56,000,000; we, with a trade only of $5,000,000, or less than one-tenth of that of England, employ six consuls and a legation, at nearly half as much expenditure as England.

In Ecuador our diplomatic and consular establishments cost almost as much as the entire gross amount of the aggregate value of imports and exports—namely, about $20,000.

In Japan, with a trade of $1,500,000, we pay upward of $25,000 to our official representatives.

In Mohammedan countries we pay $61,000 for official agents, with a trade of only $2,000,000; in Portugal, $28,000, with a trade of $500,000; in Denmark, $29,000, with a trade of $1,200,000. In Peru we pay $25,000, the same amount we pay in Cuba, though with the former country the trade amounts only to $700,000, and with the latter to nearly $40,000,000. It is well said in the Congressional report that "such a system impoverishes the people by abstracting from their pockets many hundreds of thousands of dollars, to be lavished upon ministers who attitudinize as Talleyrands among the Patagonians, while trade which might enrich our people slips from our hands and passes to other markets of the world."

These and similar facts disclosed in the report that has been submitted to the Senate from the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, go far to corroborate the opinion which we have repeatedly expressed in regard to the worthlessness of our diplomatic and consular system. We fully agree with the committee in its opinion that "other considerations besides commerce are certainly worthy of attention in connection with foreign countries." But we agree with it still more thoroughly in its additional statement that "commercial intercourse affords one of the most practicable means of testing the efficiency of the foreign service, and the value which it yields as compared with the expenditure which it involves."

Regarding as we do our diplomatic and consular system as a miserable failure, so far as the promotion of national interests is concerned, and entertaining but little hope of a change for the better, we think it is time for our merchants, through their regular Chambers of Commerce, to devise means for the improvement of our commerce and navigation. They may take for granted that nothing of the kind will ever be done under our present system of representation in foreign countries. We are a great nation only in imagination so long as we do not possess our full share of the commerce and enterprise of the globe. Previous to and during the war we were all absorbed by the slavery question, and the financial speculations since the restoration of peace have been rather turned into the channel of local operations than towards commerce, industry, and navigation.

That a change is necessary in this direction, in order to vindicate our claims as a commercial and enterprising people, must be obvious to the careful observer of our national vicissitudes. But since the impulse which is given in Europe to foreign commerce and navigation by able and industrious official agents is not vouchsafed to our people, it behooves our Chambers of Commerce to take hold of this vast subject, and we know of no public bodies in our country who could do justice to it more effectively. These organizations in our principal cities are composed of our most distinguished merchants and shipowners. No one can excel them in practical experience and genius for elucidating this question, and for taking measures that may restore prosperity to our mercantile enterprise. The zeal displayed by ministers of commerce in Europe might be advantageously emulated by our mercantile chambers, with the invaluable difference that the energy of the individual citizens would prove far more effective than the costly machinery of governmental direction, and give at the same time a startling lesson to the supineness of the administration and its host of do-nothings.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR CRIMINALS?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is a grave question. Forty-six thousand four hundred and seventy-six commitments in New York city alone tell a dark tale; and how many in the land beside? The twenty-fourth "Report of the Prison Association of New York" states that some fifteen thousand human beings are confined in our State prisons for grave crimes. What are we to do with these armies of men who war against society? The old fashion was to hang them, kill them, get them out of the way—and their places were quickly filled. The natural man was not only at enmity with God, but he loved to *hunt* his fellow-man. Twice have we witnessed this human hunt driving on—men tracking the criminal as if they were hounds and he a beast; ferocity was on every face, and the quiet blood of quiet country folk was hot as that of the sleuth-hound. This old ferocity is not quite allayed; the hunter instinct is not altogether suppressed; we do not like to be seen flocking to a hanging now as to a banquet, yet we hate the criminal more than the crime.

But the world moves; we get what consolation we can out of that. It moves, and this "Report" proves it. We find that, in every State, great, melancholy stone palaces have been built for our criminals, in which we give them decent places to sleep, decent food to eat, and mostly decent clothes to wear, and we set them to work to support themselves. In some cases, too, we try to reform them, and give them a desire for an honest life. We thus begin to recognize that they are human, not devilish. But we forbid them to speak; they cannot open their mouths to make a sound from year's end to year's end, day or night, summer or winter. Think of it, you man who are a talking creature—try it for a week or a day! One man in the Ohio Penitentiary has been living so, or dying so, for over twenty years, and he is an imbecile, of course. "Better an imbecile than a murderer," you say. So do we, if that is the choice. But is it? In the present system of Tennessee the criminal is allowed "Sunday liberty"—that is, on Sunday he may "talk, sing, write letters, read books, or walk about the yard"—and, strange to say, it makes him better; it is an "aid, not a hindrance, to discipline," so his keepers say. Will it not do to try this a little further? After all, the criminal may be human.

Again: the *lash* seems to be given up in all the State prisons, but in Kentucky and Iowa; and the best superintendents say it is imperative that "our system shall not degrade men in their own esteem by harsh and rigid discipline." It strikes us that nothing is likely to be more degrading to a man than to have his naked back cut and slashed with a whip, unless it be to be forced to cut and slash another man's back with a whip. Have pity upon your *wardens*, O, Kentucky! O, Iowa! if not upon your criminals! "Kind and intelligent discipline" is the only mode which has the ghost of a chance to reform a fallen man. So all the great superintendents agree—such men as Brockway of Michigan, and Pillsbury of Connecticut, and Lee of South Carolina, and McElwee of Tennessee, and Haines of Massachusetts, and Wardwell of Virginia. These are wise, able, thorough men, and years of experience have proved to them that it will do to treat criminals as men, not as beasts. If, therefore, we must have criminals, let *us* be decent at least.

But not only have these great managers done thus to the criminal: they have also made reckless men work and pay all their expenses, and also make a profit for the tax-payers of their States. What do you suppose it costs in the Ohio Penitentiary to feed (and feed well), and bed, and clothe, and doctor a criminal man a year? Simply $51 37. And now, virtuous man, be of good courage—$51 37 can be made to pay all your expenses except house rent. Who need be poor, if he will be economical? In some quarters has come up a senseless cry that these criminals must not be allowed to work, lest they may injure some virtuous workman. It is senseless, of course, and will die away.

We here ask attention to one great evil which must be corrected. Men like those we have named, who have devoted life, thought, and energy to this important work, must be sustained in it by all good men—by all who pay taxes, and all do. As it is and has been, they have been subject to the whims of popular elections, and hold their positions only like politicians. This should everywhere be changed; and they should hold their places not only for their own good, but should be urged to hold them for our good and that of the criminal man. Now bear it in mind that the draft of our new Constitution, to be voted upon in November, contains a provision to place the charge of our prisons in the hands of a competent board to be appointed by the Governor and Senate. This, and this only, will secure us the services of our best men in these positions. It is so necessary, so wise, so vital, that we shall hope for its unanimous acceptance.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND FREE TRADE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Democratic journals insist that free trade shall be treated as a political question, and, above all, as a Democratic question. They have no respect for the suggestion that financial and fiscal matters should be discussed on their merits, irrespective of their bearing on the fortunes of this or that party. Free trade is political, they say—free trade is Democratic; and any effort to separate it from partisanship they ascribe to the Republican enemy.

How is it, then, that of the Democratic conventions that have been recently held not one has made free trade a part of its platform? All of them talk about reducing the burdens on industry and revising and amending the system of taxation; but further than this they have not ventured. They have not declared free trade to be a Democratic question. They have not identified themselves or their party with the policy which their own journals parade as essentially Democratic. Are we to accept the fact as evidence that, after all, free trade is not a generally received article of the Democratic creed, or as an admission that the country is not ripe for the promulgation of a free trade programme?

We regard the extreme caution of the Democratic managers on this subject as testimony to the popular strength of the movement for practical revenue reform which has been largely aided by the reports of Commissioner Wells, and which has its most effective champions in the Republican ranks. In this estimate of the situation the Democratic conventions concede not a little. They virtually abandon the pretense that the present tariff is a party measure, and confess that the method of reform proposed by Mr. Wells and prominent Republicans is that which best commends itself to the judgment of the people. The monopolists have friends in both parties.

"THE DOG STAR RAGES."

From the N. Y. Herald.

If evidence were wanted to prove that we are in the midst of the season when the "Dog Star rages," it will only be necessary to refer to the catalogue of hot-tempered occurrences that have occupied the columns of the newspapers for the past few days. Here are a few of them:—The religious rows and muddles in Chicago; the fight and scramble for the spoils of the Charleston Custom House; the bloody political fights in Barnwell and Charleston, S. C.; the murderous freaks of a madman in New Jersey, who, it seems, is in the habit of having these amiable spells at this time of the year, which fact being known, by the way, it is strange the maniac's friends did not take care of him. Then we have had and still have the fight among the Republicans in the interior of this State against the dictation of the New York city radical rings; the rancorous political campaign in Tennessee; the rows and riotings among the Massachusetts Republicans in regard to the prohibitory liquor law; railroad accidents, shocking murders, and brutal hangings have been as plenty as blackberries in August; and, finally, we have just had a revival of the old anti-rent feudal war in the shooting of several county officers while in the performance of their official duty. Verily, if all these things are not enough to make the everyday readers, as well as editors, reporters, correspondents, and all others connected with newspapers, perspire at every pore, there is no use in having hot times physically, mentally, socially, morally, politically, financially, or religiously. The most prominent peaceful event of the past few days is that grand achievement of science, the successful landing of the Franco-American cable on our shores. That event is a great victory of peace, and signally demonstrates that peace hath indeed her victories no less renowned than war. We warn all high-tempered people to keep their passions in check at least until the reign of the Dog Star is passed and gone.

IS BOUTWELL MUTINOUS?

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Has the administration a policy? If so, what is the policy? Does Secretary Boutwell represent General Grant and the administration in favoring the election of Stokes as Governor of Tennessee? If the Cabinet is not a unit on Tennessee, it is not the part of wisdom for Secretary Boutwell to interfere in a family quarrel. It may be wisdom in the judgment of the Secretary to aid in dividing and distracting the party—but our judgment would counsel otherwise. If the President favors non-intervention in Tennessee divisions, as he did in Virginia, Mr. Boutwell has committed an error, an unpardonable blunder, and an act of insubordination deserving of the severest punishment. Mr. Boutwell may have convictions that Stokes is a patriot, and Senter a Copperhead and Rebel; but if General Grant and the Cabinet think otherwise, it is unwise, it is impolitic to volunteer a stump speech in behalf of Stokes—a speech, too, which more becomes a ward spouter than a statesman and the Secretary of the Treasury. It may be that we are doing the Secretary injustice. It may be he speaks by command of the President. What we complain of is that the people are in doubt as to the position of General Grant and his Cabinet on the Tennessee wrangle. It would be a great relief to the country if the administration would define its policy. Keeping people in the dark may lead them into error. Let us have light.

SECRETARY ROBESON'S OPPORTUNITY.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is clear that what was ex-Secretary Borie's mishap is Secretary Robeson's opportunity. One step, one order, of the latter, would make him not only famous, but the subject of the most grateful eulogy from Maine to Minnesota. But the great trouble is that the opportunity is itself one which Secretary Robeson cannot, apparently, improve. It is rare to find a public man who with a single dash of the pen can make himself illustrious, it is rarer still to find one who, in Secretary Robeson's position, cannot afford to execute that stroke. His predecessor, during whose short retention of the naval portfolio more reforms were consummated (thanks to Admiral Porter) than ever before in the same space of time, yet made one great misstep in his onslaught upon the "Indian names" of the navy; for this historians, antiquarians, editors, lecturers, and legislators have come down upon him. All this his successor sees, and yet he does not withdraw the order. The reason, doubtless, is that Admiral Porter originally suggested the change, and now maintains it. Hence State legislatures, beginning with Maine, New Hampshire, and so on, will protest, and feel outraged, in vain. Already, the other day, we noted in the naval news what was doing with the "Terror, late Agamenticus," and soon not even this double nomenclature will be maintained. Here, then, appears to be a case of a good opportunity for popularity which is not likely to be improved.

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G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 23 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blene, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2 20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9 50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1220 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 18 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots and Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
12 5

SUMMER RESORTS
ATLANTIC CITY.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 2m

THE WHITE HOUSE,
AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23 2m

MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE
ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor.
A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all of my friends.
Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE,
7 17 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.
The most desirable location on the island, being the nearest point to the surf.
Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 7 10 1m

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds.
Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 2m

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY, Proprietress.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
(Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D., Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
LEEDS & DAVIS, Proprietors.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week
WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
R. R. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 126 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 23
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SUMMER RESORTS.
CAPE MAY.
SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE.
Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.
PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.,
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.
Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES
(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.
A few apartments, with board, in those splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. (6 28 1m) FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON,
6 28 2m Proprietor.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE MAY City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 223 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DORÉE, Restaurant *a la carte*, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address
E. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSE.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

SUMMER TRAVEL.
SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The most popular rout to
Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk Easton, Eazleton, Mount Carmel, Allentown, Bethlehem,
And all points in the
LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS.
Four Through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.
COMMODIOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, FINE SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS,
Are the specialties of this route.
Through Trains leave the Depot,
BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS,
At 7 45 A. M., 9 45 A. M., 1 45 and 5 P. M.
ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 1m General Agent
Tickets sold and baggage checked through Mann's Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
8 00 A. M. } DUE { 12 10 P. M.
2 00 P. M. } LONG BRANCH AT { 6 12 P. M.
Fare: { Philadelphia to Long Branch..... $3 00
{ Excursion Tickets..... 4 5
7 2 1m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

OTHER SUMMER RESORTS.
HYGENIA HOUSE,
COLLINS' BEACH, Delaware,
IS NOW OPEN.
This favorite resort is healthfully located on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Reached by steamers "Perry," and "Chicopee," from below Arch street, every Tuesday and Friday at 7 30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
6 25 fmw12t FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIRCURE combined with Water Treatment.—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with a natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the most important hotels and watering places after August 1. Terms for board, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week; children and servants half price, subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on application. ALBERT CLEVELAND,
6 24 1m Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg, Cold Springs, Box No. 170.
6 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

GENEVA SWITZERLAND
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."
This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 2m

"ICE." "ICE." "ICE."
THE PENN COAL AND ICE COMPANY,
Chartered in December, 1868.
ICE FROM MAINE, BOSTON, AND CATSKILL always on hand and for sale by the cargo, ton, or car load, at the wharves of the company, SPRUCE Street, Schuylkill river, Philadelphia.
7 8 1m rp CHARLES J. WOLBERT, President.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

WAR.

The Armaments of Europe.

In view of the anticipated alliance between France, Austria, and Italy against the North German Confederation, the following statement of their armies and navies will prove interesting:—

FRANCE.

The French army, according to the new law of February 1, 1868, consists of the active army and the reserve, each numbering 400,000 men. A "Garde Nationale Mobile," which will number 550,000 men, is intended to co-operate for the defense of fortresses, coasts, and frontiers. The National Guard has a military organization, and is placed under the Minister of War. Together, the active army, the reserve, and the National Guard number 1,350,000 men. According to the French returns, published in last January, the condition of the army of France at the end of last year was as follows:—

Total available military forces	1,023,930
Number of regular troops	700,000
Active army at home	373,832
Active army in Algeria	61,531
Active army in Italy	5,828
Total in active service	448,711

The new naval force of France, the only one that constitutes the real maritime strength of the empire, counts, as completed at the end of last year, 514 steamers and 10 sailing vessels. The steamers include 50 iron-clads.

AUSTRIA.

The strength of the Austrian army on the peace and war footing was in 1868 as follows:—

	Peace Footing.	*War Footing.*
Infantry	153,700	608,447
Cavalry	39,229	42,705
Other troops	43 072	105,019
Total	236,001	756,171

In addition to these troops there were "Troops of Public Safety," consisting of 11 commands of gensdarmerie and the corps of military police; together, 79,327. The navy consisted in 1868 of 45 steamers with 12,756 horse-power and 529 guns, and 16 sailing vessels with 76 cannon.

ITALY.

The Italian army in 1869 was, according to the budget of the Minister of War, to consist of 184,431 men on the peace footing and 573,721 on the war footing. The number of war ships was, on January 1, 99, armed with 272 guns. The number of iron-clads was 22, armed with 272 guns.

NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

According to an official account published at Berlin, the effective strength of the North German army was last year as follows:—12,666 officers, 39,177 sub-officers, 249,543 non-commissioned officers and men, 2180 hospital assistants, 9100 artisans, 493 accountants, 533 veterinary surgeons, 440 armorers, and 76 saddlers—total, 314,228. There are also 73,313 horses. The numbers above given are those of the army when on a peace footing, as at present; if placed on the war establishment, the battalions of the guard and the line, which now have each 686 and 534 men respectively, would be raised to their full strength of 1000 men, making a total of about 977,000 men. The number of horses, too, on the war establishment would be 150,000—more than double the present number. The North German fleet in 1868 consisted of 55 ships and 36 gunboats, the former carrying 495 guns, and the latter 68. There are also 32 sloops, to each of which are attached from two to four boats armed with guns.

JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr. Bright's Election to Membership of the Athenæum Club—Significance of the Election.

From the Daily News, July 17.

The spontaneous complimentary election of Mr. Bright, by a unanimous vote of the committee of the Athenæum Club, is one of those pleasant instances of good feeling and good fellowship which soften the asperities of public life in this country, and preserve the comity of social relations unimpaired, if not in some sort enhanced, by the fierce contentions of the most energetic and combative political society in the modern world. In some foreign countries private friendship and personal esteem are inseparable from community of public and political action, and never survive it. Where frequent revolutions have divided parties into proscribees and proscribed, this intolerance is perhaps not so surprising as regretable. But it is a misfortune for all, nevertheless. If it adds anything to the dignity and austerity of public duty, it robs political life of its consolation and its charm.

Happily, in England, public men of all parties have learned to tread a common ground, and to breathe a neutral air, in serving and loving one and the same country, each according to his conscience and convictions. The moment they step out of the arena, combatants no longer, but compatriots only, they leave their differences at the door of Parliament or of the public meeting. It is a comfort, in the midst of a political crises, to hear of the committee which unanimously elected Mr. Bright having been presided over by one of the most learned and accomplished of conservative peers. These extraordinary elections to the Athenæum cannot, of course, be compared with the choice of the Forty of the French Academy. That illustrious literary body has, ever since its origin, admitted a considerable sprinkling of members who were only men of letters by courtesy, and whose distinction, if they had any, was gained by other weapons than the pen. But it has always, and most wisely, refused to limit distinction in literature to the works of the pen; the pulpit and the tribune (that modern French rostrum) have added their marvels of religious and political oratory to the classic masterpieces of the poet, the historian, the humorist, and the biographer. Were the Athenæum in any sense an academical institution, a more distinctive literary society than it pretends to be, Mr. Bright's two volumes of Parliamentary speeches would amply recommend him to its suffrages. As it is he has, no doubt, been elected simply as one of the most remarkable men of his time and country, and, according to general report, one of the most "clubbable" of Cabinet Ministers. To be a clubbable man is not, as we were saying the other day, necessarily to be possessed of all the social virtues. But it is not inconsistent with them; and it is at least an indispensable virtue in an eminent member of a club, and one not invariably associated with the qualities which make a statesman.

POLAND.

Reinterment of the Remains of King Casimir.

Cracow (July 9) Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

A correspondent at Cracow, writing on the 9th inst., says:—"The remains of the Polish King Casimir the Great, which were accidentally discovered here the other day during the performance of some repairs to his tomb, were reinterred with great solemnity on the 7th inst. The whole city went into mourning for the occasion, and was crowded with visitors from all parts of Poland. Among the distinguished Poles who took part in the ceremony were Prince Leon Sapieha, Count Andrew Zamoyski, Count Adam Potocki, Prince Lubomirski, the Polish Deputies in the Parliaments of Vienna and Berlin, and several artists and literary men. The peasants and Jews also assembled in great numbers to do homage to the Polish hero, who was their most powerful champion. When the skull, which gives evidence of great intellectual development, was taken out of the box where it had been placed, the peasants who were present begged permission to touch it as a sacred relic. The bones are unusually large and well formed, and show that the King must have been more than six feet high. They were placed, together with the sceptre and other ornaments, in a copper coffin, with the following inscription:—"Casimiri Magni Ossa, Insignia Regia, Ornatusque Reliquiæ, in reficiendo hoc Sepulcro feliciter inventa, pie conlecta, A. D. MDCCCLXIX, Nonis Julius hac Arce condita, jacent R.I.P." The coffin was then carried in procession to the cathedral by Prince Sapieha and representative, of all classes of Polish society, and a grand funeral service was performed in the chapel of the Vasa dynasty, where the coffin was finally deposited. Notwithstanding the immense crowd and the total absence of the police, the greatest order prevailed during the whole of the proceedings. No political speeches were delivered, nor was any political feeling manifested in other ways, though this assemblage of nobles and peasants in their characteristic Polish costumes, Jews, mountaineers from the Carpathians, Ruthenians from Eastern Gallicia, and Mazovians from Posen, to do honor to the memory of a Polish king, showed far more strikingly than any merely political demonstration could do the strength of the patriotism which still binds together the Poles in all parts of their partitioned country."

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Persecution of the Jews.

From the London News, 15th.

Mr. Alderman Salomons probed the other night a sore which seems to be chronic in the east of Europe—at least we hear of it periodically. It is the persecution of the Jews in the Danubian principalities. Mr. Otway, though he gave the assurance in reply that our diplomatic representative has used his influence to prevent the ill-treatment of the Jews, only confirmed the worst reports which reach us, and gave his authority to the telegram forwarded by Baron Rothschild. From this communication it would appear that the Jews are sometimes drowned, subjected to torture and violence, their heads shaved to render them ridiculous, their wives and children injured by the soldiers, and that, in short, they are persecuted with a rigor which, to use the mild language of Alderman Salomons, is not "congenial with the age in which we live." Mr. Otway, it seems, counts on the enlightened influence of the Prince who now governs the Danubian Principalities to inaugurate a better state of things. Certainly Prince Charles is following to a large extent the example of Western potentates. Like the King of Prussia, he has travelled round his kingdom. Emulating the Emperor Napoleon, he has thought fit to tax the country heavily for the maintenance of a large army; and at the present moment he is amusing himself with a Roumanian Chalons. At Sereth an army corps of 15,000 effective soldiers are encamped. Prince Charles spending a few weeks with them and indulging in martial harangues. According to our English notions, this is not by any means the straight road to enlightenment—and a great deal of enlightenment is needed to put an end to the barbarities of which we hear so much. It is a mistake, however, to believe that the Jews in Roumania are quite free from blame. Some of them have pandered to the most dangerous vice of the semi-barbarian peasant population. Like the red Indian who deserts the prairies for the great towns, the Roumanian peasant cannot control his wild passion for spirits. So quickly does intoxication ruin him, that the Roumanian government, and also that of Servia, have enacted laws to restrict the sale of alcoholic liquors in the open country. According to the Berlin *Correspondent*, the Jews had the almost entire monopoly of this trade, and caring more for their diucats than for public morality, they defied the laws and reaped a golden harvest from the sale of forbidden liquors. This frequently offered a good pretext for riot, and was considered by the fanatical population as a clear proof of Jewish infamy. At the same time it was construed with wonderful self-complacency into a proof of Christian superiority. Of course, therefore, persecution of the Jews became laudable, or at least not blameworthy. It so happens, however, that the Jews as a class are not less sensible than their Christian friends of the evil at work, and the more respectable Israelites inhabiting the cities have, besides inveighing against the persecutions to which they are subject, protested energetically against the illegal sale of spirits by their less worthy kinsmen. Seeing that there is blame on both sides, it is to be wished that the Roumanian Government would take the matter seriously in hand. Its skilful administration has succeeded perfectly in obtaining at the late general elections a return of the "agreeable candidates;" and being thus strong, it could scarcely enforce its own laws without permitting the revival of mediæval persecutions and tortures. Where fanaticism and ignorance, however, are combined, there is but one sovereign cure possible—and that is education. How long shall it be before we can think of the Danubian Principalities as, in any true sense of the word, educated?

CRETE.

Condition of the Christian Residents.

In the House of Commons, on July 16, Mr. Sergeant Dowse asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any steps were at present being taken by the Turkish Government to secure to the Christians in Crete those civil and religious rights, the enjoyment of which had been so frequently promised by the Turkish Government to its Christian subjects since the Crimean war.

Mr. Otway replied that the Porte had taken steps to secure those rights to the Christians of Crete by the introduction into the island since the termination of the insurrection of the Vilayet system of administration. Under that system a General Assembly was elected, whose duty it was to apportion between the governments into which the island was divided the amount of direct taxes to be raised; to regulate the collection of indirect taxes, to control the general revenue and expenditure, and to discuss measures of administration. The first session of that body had just been held. Her Majesty's Consul reported that the elections had been conducted with perfect order and fairness, not a single complaint of interference on the part of the authorities having been made; but that it would only be by experience that any correct opinion as to the working of that system of administration could be formed. Local councils, with functions of a corresponding character, were elected for each of the governments into which the island was divided. The composition of the General Assembly and of the local councils was as follows:—Delegates in equal numbers, Christians and Mussulmans, were elected by the inhabitants professing the two religions in mixed districts; and Christians alone were elected in districts only inhabited by Christians. All measures of a repressive nature adopted during the insurrection seemed to have been withdrawn; the refugees had continued to return in large numbers; a general disarmament had been quietly effected, and the Porte had granted the same sum that was formerly given towards the maintenance of Christian schools. A general measure of education would probably be adopted as soon as duly-qualified teachers could be obtained.

Death of William Jerdan.

The death of William Jerdan, F. S. A., who was for thirty-four years editor of the London *Literary Gazette*, is announced. He was born in 1782, and was therefore in his eighty-seventh year. He was one of the persons present at the assassination of Mr. Perceval, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and assisted in the arrest of Bellingham, the murderer. In 1850 a pension of £400 was granted him; and he received a handsome testimonial, the subscribers to which were all men of distinction in literature, science, and art. Among his own works his "Autobiography," published several years ago, was the most successful, and will remain one of the best volumes of personal anecdote in the memoirs of his time.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Directors of the Union League are having their splendid building renovated and thoroughly refitted. The iron work on the roof has been painted a light blue color, which presents a beautiful appearance. The roof has also been overhauled. It is contemplated, also, to refit the interior. It is a gratification to see that this fine structure, which is one of the institutions of Philadelphia, is to be kept in a proper condition by the liberal-minded gentlemen who form the League.

—On Wednesday next a convention will take place at Concert Hall for the purpose of nominating temperance candidates for the city and county offices at the coming October election. The different ward precincts have elected their delegates to the convention, and it is understood that the candidates nominated will all be strict teetotallers and steadfast adherents to the temperance cause.

—A fire-alarm box has been placed in the house of the Insurance Fire Patrol, on Second street, below Arch. They will now receive all alarms of fire as promptly as the firemen themselves.

—Yesterday the semi-annual session of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania of the Order of Knights of Pythias came to a close at Musical Fund Hall, after the transaction of much important business.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136¼.

—The tailors of New York demand an increase of salary of 35 per cent.

—The Hon. Isaac Toucey is lying ill at Hartford, and is not expected to recover.

—An investigation has been ordered into the Apache murders in New Mexico.

—Mr. Bigelow on Monday enters on his duties as chief editor of the New York *Times*.

—The contract for manufacturing distillery locks has been awarded to the Townsend Company of Buffalo.

—J. Woodruff Lewis is under arrest in Hartford, Conn., charged with passing forged railroad certificates in New York.

—At New York, yesterday, the Eckford Base Ball Club, of that city, beat the Maryland Club, of Baltimore, by a score of 21 to 6.

—The Commercial Bank of Bristol, Rhode Island, is closed on account of irregularities in the conduct of one of its officers. A large amount of cash is missing.

—On the 23d of August, proximo, a meeting of general officers who fought at Gettysburg is to be held. Union and Confederate officers have both been invited.

—Fifty raftsmen on a Mississippi boat, near Hampton, yesterday made an attack on the negro employes, and killed four. Forty of the rioters were arrested.

—The forger Abbott, arrested a few days ago in New York for uttering spurious Rock Island certificates, it is now discovered had altered a quantity of Michigan Central certificates to larger amounts than they were issued for, and was preparing to dispose of them.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Harvard crew are in steady practice on the Themes.

—The Carlists in Spain are flying and the cause is considered lost.

—Furloughs have been granted, which will reduce the French army by 18,000 men.

—Yesterday the Prince Royal of Denmark was married to the Princess Louise of Sweden.

—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Otway said that the present condition of affairs between Mexico and England prevented the English Government from aiding the holders of Mexican bonds.

RAILROAD CERTIFICATE FORGERIES.

Forged Certificates for One-half Million of Dollars on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad, Michigan Central and Pacific Mail Companies, said to be in the Market—Arrest of One of the Alleged Forgers—The Modus Operandi of Operations.

In these latter days of shrewd financial swindlers, there has been no fraud developed revealing more sagacity and cool audacity of criminality than that brought to light in the arrest of George A. Abbott, alias Dodge, Norris, and other aliases, on a charge of uttering forged certificates of shares of stock of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Company. He was arrested, as will be remembered, on Tuesday, on complaint of William Heath, broker, No. 15 Broad street, the specified charge against him being offering for sale a forged certificate for 100 shares of stock of the railroad company just named.

A second complaint of a similar character was preferred against him to-day, and upon it he was brought from his cell in the Tombs, where he has been confined ever since his arrest, before Judge Hogan, for examination. He evinced a seeming indifference to the proceedings. There was quite a large attendance at the examination, including Mr. John F. Tracy, President of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Company, and a number of leading brokers dealing specially in railroad stocks. The present is believed to be but the beginning of the developments of these forgeries.

There is no doubt but that Abbott has been largely engaged in this species of fraud, and that he has a number of efficient accomplices operating in the leading cities of the country. After his arrest and arraignment at the Tombs, some papers were found on the floor where he was standing, which, on examination, proved to be forged counterfeits of Michigan Central Railroad stock. There are said to be forgeries afloat of the Pacific Mail Company. The *modus operandi* is to obtain possession of certificates of small value and alter them to represent larger values. It is said that these changes amount to over half a million of dollars. The following is the evidence taken on the second complaint:—

Charles E. Quincy was the first witness. He testified that he is cashier of William Heath & Co., brokers at No. 15 Broad street, and also attorney of the firm. On the 10th of July the prisoner, George A. Abbott, came to him at the office in Broad street, and through him purchased one hundred shares at $100 each of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad stock, first series, No. 9670, which certificate was delivered to him on the same day. On the 27th of July Abbott called on him again, and delivered for sale a forged certificate purporting to be the same certificate for the same stock sold him on July 10.

The stock was in favor of Marvin Brothers & Co., dated New York, 10th day of March, 1869, first series, No. 9679, and signed W. F. Cullough, Treasurer, and John F. Tracy, President. Abbott represented that this latter stock was the same that had been previously delivered to him by the witness. Since this occurrence witness had been informed by Augustus Hull, clerk of said railroad company, that this latter document, claiming to be a certificate of stock, is a counterfeit (the original of said certificate being produced and shown), and he therefore charged said Abbott with having in his possession said paper, well knowing the same to be false, forged, and counterfeit, and with the felonious intent to utter the same as true, and with a view to cheat and defraud.

Augustus Hull testified that he was a clerk at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, States of Illinois and Iowa. He had examined the alleged forged certificate referred to by Mr. Quincy. This certificate he pronounced false and forged; the original had been cancelled at their office; it was his duty as clerk to fill up the body of the certificates of stocks issued by the company; the filling up in the original certificate was in his handwriting; the filling up in the forged certificate was not in his handwriting, and were therefore false and fraudulent; his was a genuine certificate, and had been altered from a certificate of one share.

William B. Bradford, of the firm of Head & Bradford, brokers, No. 74 Broadway, testified that the accused delivered to him, on or about the 14th, who sold on his (Abbott's) account, the original certificate for 100 shares, $100 each, stock of Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Company, States of Illinois and Iowa, first series, No. 9670, dated New York, 10th day of March, 1869, and drawn in favor of Marvin Brothers & Co. Abbott desired him to sell this certificate, and with the proceeds to purchase 100 shares of Pacific Mail stock, which he did, and subsequently delivered to Abbott.

He was positive that the certificate (which was produced, being the original), and which had been identified by Mr. Quincy as the certificate purchased through him for Abbott, is the same as that delivered by Abbott to him (the witness), and sold as stated.

There being no further testimony to offer, Abbott was recommitted to the city prison without bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.—*N. Y. Telegram of last evening.*

RIOT.

Serious Disturbance on a Mississippi River Steamer—Five Persons Killed.

PORT BYRON, Ill., July 29.—A riot occurred on the steamer Dubuque, from St. Louis for St. Paul. This morning one hundred and fifty raftsmen took passage at Rock Island and Davenport. When the steamer started a negro deck-hand was placed at the forward steps to guard them while the clerk collected the tickets of the passengers. One of the raftsmen being refused passage by the negro deck-hand, assaulted the black and was promptly knocked down, and the steamer stopped at Hampton, when the raftsmen attacked the colored men, driving them into the river. Four of them were pelted with lumps of coal and finally drowned. Another colored man, who had been badly stabbed, was dragged from a lady's state room and thrown overboard. He was drowned before help could reach him. Captain Rhodes, of the Dubuque, telegraphed to Clinton for a force to arrest the rioters.

Meantime they assumed complete control of the boat; all the colored men who escaped fled to Rock Island, where Deputy Sheriff Paine enrolled one hundred men, and took a special train on the Western Union Railroad, and reached Clinton before the Dubuque. The boat was seized by the Sheriff and returned to Rock Island. All the ringleaders are in custody at Rock Island. They were led from the boat in single file, and identified. Over forty are in custody. No blame is attached to the officers of the boat.

The Pennsylvania Germans.

From the Johnstown (Pa.) Tribune.

Many of the early settlers of Pennsylvania and Maryland were Germans, Hollanders, and Swiss, who were driven by religious intolerance in their own lands to seek new homes in free America. William Penn, the Quaker, founder of Pennsylvania, and George Calvert, the Catholic founder of Maryland, having secured guarantees of civil and religious liberty in the charters of their respective provinces, the shores of the Delaware and Chesapeake naturally offered an asylum to all who preferred tolerance to intolerance in matters of religion. During the closing year of the seventeenth century and up to the commencement of the American Revolution in the succeeding century, many thousands of the people we have mentioned crossed the ocean and settled in Eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland. Some of them pushed into the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. The Rhenish provinces of Germany seem to have furnished a large proportion of the German settlers. Rhenish Bavaria (Pfalz), Wurtemburg, and Baden sent large numbers of emigrants. Switzerland sent many thousands. There never was a very large emigration of Hollanders to Pennsylvania, the prows of their vessels being generally directed towards New York.

In a brief time the representatives of the three nationalities became so thoroughly intermingled, by reason of religious ties, intermarriages, similarity of custom and language, and general harmony of interests, that they formed one homogeneous class, by some called Pennsylvania Germans, and by others Pennsylvania Dutch. The Swiss settlers ceased entirely to be called Schweizers, or Swiss.

With the perfect union thus established, and familiar intercourse with the English-speaking settlers, came a new colloquial and written language, also called Pennsylvania German or Pennsylvania Dutch, which is still largely spoken, but not much written, in some sections of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, and in some portions of the Western States to which the descendants of the Pennsylvania Germans emigrated. As a language, it must in time yield at all points to the pure English and German tongues. Few now speak it who do not also speak English. It is mainly a compound of the Bavarian and Swiss dialects of the German language, with many English and a few Dutch (Holland) words added. It is doubtful if a Pennsylvanian German could make himself understood in any part of Holland, Germany, or Switzerland to-day.

The religious belief of the early Pennsylvania Germans was that of the Mennonites and German Baptists or Tunkers. The Mennonites were the first to come. Their first settlement in this country was made at Germantown in 1683, the year after Penn commenced his settlement at Philadelphia. Those who settled at Germantown were Hollanders. The Mennonites who followed them came from Holland, Germany, and Switzerland. The first colony of the Brethren or Tunkers also settled at Germantown and its vicinity in 1719—thirty-six years after the first Mennonite settlement. They were Germans who had taken refuge from religious persecution in Holland. Other Tunkers followed in 1729, and during succeeding years. America soon became the stronghold of the new religion. Although its adherents spread into various parts of Germany, Holland, and Switzerland, our researches led us to conclude that the most of them finally found their way to this country. The Mennonites, on the other hand, are still more numerous in Europe than in America, Holland being their stronghold. Here their founder, Menno Simon, was born in 1505. Jacob Amen, the leading spirit of the Amish branch of the Mennonite sect, was a native of Switzerland.

Strictly speaking, the Tunker and Mennonite faiths were almost identical at the time of which we are writing, differing only in minor particulars. Both sects recognized and still recognize the Dortrecht Confession of 1632 as their standard theological belief. The points of difference relate chiefly to church government and other outward observances, but even in these there is great similarity of practice. The Mennonites were in existence long anterior to the Tunkers. Menno Simon, their founder, was a contemporary of Luther in the sixteenth century, while the Tunkers did not have a denominational existence until the beginning of the eighteenth century, their first church having been organized in 1708, at Swartzenau, in the province of Witgenstein. It is proper to add that both the Tunkers and Mennonites claimed to have received their religious faith in great part from the Waldenses and Albigenses, and through them from the primitive Christians.

It may be of interest to the reader to learn that Witgenstein was formerly a small State of about 25 German square miles, governed by a count, and that half of it subsequently belonged to the Duchy of Nassau and half to Rhenish Prussia. Now, since Nassau was absorbed by Prussia in 1868, it all belongs to the kingdom of Prussia.

Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the Mennonites and Tunkers are farmers. Their mode of life is simple in the extreme. They dress plainly, live frugally, and practise a very strict code of morals. Their honesty, truthfulness, and industrial are proverbial. They do not mingle much with the world, but are stayers at home, minding their own business, and minding it well. Poverty is almost unknown among them. They are slow to abandon the customs of their fathers, and do not readily adopt modern innovations of any kind. They were originally opposed to the common school system, but now almost unanimously favor it. They are opposed to war, and generally settle all disputes among themselves without going to law.

We have said that the Mennonites and Tunkers were the first of the German settlers of our State, and to this we now add that they constitute to-day a very large portion of our old Pennsylvania German population, especially in the rural districts. Lutherans, Moravians, and representatives of other religious denominations followed them from Germany, but did not precede them. Whole sections of our State are inhabited by them. They early spread into the fertile Cumberland valley, and thence pushed into Bedford, Somerset, and Cambria counties. A few of them crossed the Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill into Westmoreland, Indiana, and other western counties of the State. Their settlement in Cambria county was made during the closing year of the last century, in and around Johnstown, in what was then called the "Conemaugh country." The portion of Cambria county thus settled by them was embraced in Somerset county up to 1807. A very large majority of all the farmers in the neighborhood of Johnstown are to this day Mennonites and Tunkers, the latter largely predominating. A majority of the whole are believed to be of Swiss origin.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 54	MOON RISES	11 05
SUN SETS	7 18	HIGH WATER	7 1s

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Europa	Glasgow	New York	July	16
C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	July	17
Bellona	London	New York	July	17
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	July	17
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos	July	21
Hermann	Southampton	New York	July	20
Erin	Liverpool	New York	July	21
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	July	21
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July	22
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	July	23
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	July	23
Russia	Liverpool	New York	July	24
Cumbria	Havre	New York	July	24
Bremen	Havre	New York	July	24

FOR EUROPE.

Virginia	New York	Liverpool	July	31
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	July	31
America	New York	Bremen	July	31
City of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	July	31
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Aug.	3
China	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	4
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	4
City of Antwerp	New York	Antwerp	Aug.	4
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	5
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	7
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	10
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July	30
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July	31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	July	31
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	July	31
Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug.	5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Can Eden, Greenleaf, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Barque Triumph, Nichols, Portland, do.
Brig Josie A. Devereux, Clark, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Brig Rush, Petty, New Haven.
Schr Izetta, Smith, Winterport, Hammett, Neill & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Elizabeth, Ames, 8 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welch.
Schr Ruth H. Baker, Loring, 7 days from Sagua, with sugar to E. C. Knight & Co.
Schr Ettie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary Ann, Raynor, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary C., Sipple, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Gornet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Vendalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary Ann, Raynor, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary C., Sipple, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Gornet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Vendalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Canal boat W. Scott, Cooke, from Three Rivers (Can.), with pig-iron to A. Whitney & Sons.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 30.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
Col. Donaldson, with lumber, for Burlington.
Ellie, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Daniel Cline, with lumber to Woolverton & Tinsman.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 29.—Thirteen barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 29.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
M. E. Hannigan; Rocket; Owen Brady; Charles; C. H. Rowe; H. Campbell; Stevens; Iowa; Dido; R. V. Dewitt; and Union Delight, all with coal, for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 28th inst.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 27th inst.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 27th inst.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York 28th instant.
Steamship Firefly, Howe, at New York 28th inst., from Delaware.
Steamship Black Diamond, Meredith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque Ella, Drysdale, for Philadelphia, sailed from Swansea 15th inst.
Barque Haabet, Pedersen, hence, in the Sound, Elsinore, 13th inst., for Cronstadt.
Barque Proteus, Chipman, hence for Hamburg, passed Deal 13th inst.
Barque Marion, Williams, hence, at Cuxhaven 14th inst.
Brigs Fudorus, Farr, and Forest State, Shute, hence, at Portland 27th inst.
Brig Tangier, Rose, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 27th inst.
Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, hence, at Pawtucket 27th instant.
Schr Cerro Gordo, Hodgdon, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 27th inst.
Schrs Eugene, hence for Wellfleet; Morning Light and Robin Hood, from Norwich for Philadelphia, at New London 28th inst.
Schrs Success and E. B. Ives, hence, at New London 27th inst.—the latter for Norwich.
Schrs Hiawatha, Lee, and Star, Crowell, hence, at Newburyport 27th inst.
Schr Lewis Rogers, Rogers, cleared at Baltimore 28th inst., for Camden, N. J.
Schrs Richard Vaux, Whittaker, and S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 28th inst.
Schrs Mary Louisa, Norton, and E. G. Willard, Parsons, hence, at Portland 27th inst.
Schr Wm. Coslyer, Taylor, from Port Morris for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 28th inst.
Schrs M. N. Griffin, Griffin, for Hartford; May, Chase, for Fall River; and Bradley, Mulligan, for New Haven, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 28th inst.
Schrs A. Peters, Saulsbury, from Providence, and E. Runyon, Chase, from New Haven, both for Philadelphia, at New York 28th inst.
Schrs Haze, Spencer, from Hartford, and Gale, Shropshire, from Norwalk, both for Trenton, passed Hell Gate 28th inst.
Schrs Arthur Burton, Frohock, and M. H. Stockham, Cordery, hence, at Providence 27th inst.
Schrs Casper Heft, Shoe; E. A. Conklin, Daniels; Hannah Blackman, Jones, and Rhoda Holmes, Holmes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 27th inst.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
Business Agent and Treasurer...JOSEPH D. MURPHY
IMMENSE SUCCESS, CROWDED HOUSES,
Of the world-renowned
"BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,"
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
New Songs. New Duetts.
New Choruses. New Acts.
And a new Burlesque among the features to-night.
THE CHALLENGE DANCE.
New Speech by the Stump Orator.
New Arias by the Prima Donna.
THE BOSTON PEACE JUBILEE
And the new Burlesque Opera of
RED HOT.
From "Orpheus and Eurydice."
Prices as usual. 7 26

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 18tf

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 15

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house hold use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificate No. 45,257 for one share of stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, issued to me, and dated May 1, 1868, the same having been lost or destroyed.
7 16 fs 4w W. M. THACKARA.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
8 2 t Delanco, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS! COTTON GOODS!

COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH STREET, BELOW MARKET.
DURING THE REBUILDING OF OUR FRONT STORE,
We are in full operation.
No interruption to business.
Departments all in full blast.
BEST SHIRTINGS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
ALL THE GRADES,
ALL THE WIDTHS
Wholesale rates by the piece.
No advance in the prices. 1 7 fsm
Muslins too low for raw cotton 35 cents.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
JUST RECEIVED, A FEW MORE
PRINTED LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
Ladies who want a LINEN LAWN DRESS should call immediately.
NEW HANDKERCHIEFS,
WITH EMBROIDERED INITIAL LETTERS.
Pretty designs, and quite cheap. 9 30 wfm3

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE CLOSING OUT
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
And Other Summer Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 7 13 tf

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1869.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

THE animated discussions of the Chinese question clearly indicate the increasing importance of this topic. Some of the Democratic journals are displaying their characteristic tendency to exalt party above country by their efforts to give a partisan bearing to the controversy. Their creed may be briefly summed up in the statement that they want Chinese immigration in the South for the purpose of counteracting the influence of the negro, and they are at the same time opposed to the introduction of the Celestials in the Pacific and Northern States, because they fear that they will become formidable industrial rivals of Democratic Irishmen. This creed is as contemptible and narrow as it is contradictory, and totally unworthy of the consideration of those whose judgment is controlled by a regard for the welfare of the whole country.

The London *Times* takes a much more correct view of this subject, and virtually endorses the opinions we have heretofore expressed in these columns by its statement that "the Chinese may be welcomed as assistants in colonization; and not feared as a race likely to dominate in future." Their "ancient civilization and perfect economic methods" can be more useful and more productive in the United States than in any other portion of the world. The vast debt pressing upon the nation can only be paid, principal and interest, by the surplus agricultural and manufacturing products of our soil, and each addition to the grand army of effective laborers will lessen the burden of every existing citizen. Three-fourths of our territory, at this moment, scarcely yield enough revenue to defray the current expenses of their government. Proud as we may be of the Far West, it costs infinitely more to maintain frontier posts, to build railways, to fight and feed the Indians, and to protect and stimulate the advance of civilization, than the trans-Mississippi regions yield to the Treasury. This drain will continue for years if Asiatic emigration is not attracted, but with its aid the productiveness of the western half of the continent can be increased with amazing rapidity. The Chinese possess in an eminent degree the practical knowledge which is most needed for the development of our great plateaus and our mountain regions. They are subject to climatic conditions similar to those which prevail in a large portion of China, and the proposed new emigrants are masters of the art of irrigation, and of the forms of culture specially adapted to California, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, and Colorado. The clamor against the Chinese is senseless when it is confronted with the well-attested fact that they have uniformly proved intelligent, docile, and industrious laborers, whether employed in constructing railways, in the cultivation of farms, in manufacturing establishments, or in household service. California promises to acquire infinitely more wealth from agriculture and manufactures than she ever derived from her mines. But she needs above all things, labor. She rewards with extravagant wages workmen of every grade from every country, and yet, with millions of acres awaiting the culture of intelligent industry, and with a soil well adapted not only to the growth of the cereals, but to the growth of the grape, fruits, and the favorite food of the silkworm, her Democratic politicians propose to close her ports against the most industrious, useful, and economical laborers she has ever had, for the alleged reason that they are too useful, and their labor, in proportion to cost, too productive! The folly of France in banishing the Huguenot artisans was supreme wisdom when compared with this modern exhibition of superlative stupidity.

In the Southern States the Chinese would be perhaps even more useful than in the West. It requires no stretch of the imagination to suppose that three millions of working Chinamen, under proper surroundings, would do infinitely more work than has ever been done heretofore by the whole body of her population. It would be a very easy task for them to raise a larger cotton crop than that annually grown before the Rebellion, to restore the ruined rice plantations of South Carolina and Georgia, and to revive the drooping sugar interest of Louisiana. If they were as industrious and skilful in this country as they usually are in their own, they could even do infinitely more for the South.

They could make the old dreams of raising tea and manufacturing large quantities of silk vivid realities, and develop to a wondrous degree the latent resources which have so long been systematically neglected. They would not necessarily become the rivals of the present laborers of the South, but rather useful assistants. The States which went into the Rebellion have land, room, and work enough to maintain a hundred millions of people; and the sooner they attract a fair proportion of the complement of workmen needed to utilize their neglected plantations, the better will it be for the whole body of the present Southern population and the people of all other sections of the country.

RIGHTS OF SICK MEN IN THE NAVY.

A NAVAL court-martial is about to sit in Washington to try a case of unusual interest and importance, which involves not merely a question of the relative authority, rights, duties, and privileges of the line and staff officers of the navy, but which also involves the well-being of every officer and man in the service. The case is one arising out of a conflict of authority between a line and a staff officer, and, if for no other reason, it is important as illustrating the very great need of more definite regulations than exist at present as to the respective spheres of duty in the two branches of our naval service. The officer who is to be tried by the court-martial is Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Greene, and the offense which he is alleged to have committed is in declining to put a sick man on duty when ordered to do so by the commanding officer of the steamer Nipsic, Commander Selfridge.

The surgeons of the navy, we believe, always have claimed that the sanitary affairs of our naval vessels were directly under their charge; that it rested solely with them to decide whether a man was disabled or not from doing duty, and that they were responsible for the health of the crew. The line officers, however, have always contended that the commander of a vessel was the supreme authority, and that he could, when he chose, supersede or assume to himself all the functions of his subordinates, no matter what their specialties might be. If the surgeon thought that a course of jalap was necessary for the preservation of the health of the crew, the captain might take a notion that jalap was entirely unnecessary, and that croton oil, administered twice a day under the superintendence of a midshipman, would be much more beneficial. In such a case as this, according to the usual theory, the surgeon would be obliged to succumb and the men to take the dose prescribed by the quarter-deck, and run the risks of kill or cure. This may seem an extravagant statement of the case, but instances of a not very dissimilar character have really occurred in the navy, and the matter under consideration appears to indicate that the same despotic and overbearing disposition is in full force now, as it was in the good old times when some of our fine old "sea-dogs" were in the habit of amusing themselves and preserving discipline by the daily exercise of the cat-o'nine tails.

We have no disposition to prejudge the case of Surgeon Greene in any way, until all the evidence is published. On the surface, however, it would appear to disinterested persons outside of the navy that there was but one side to it.

The real moral of the controversy is, however, the necessity of a better organization of the navy. In spite of the introduction of steam, and all the modern improvements that have been made within the last fifty years, this branch of our military service is in many respects what the English navy was one hundred years ago. Traditions have been handed down from one generation of officers to another which are as sacredly guarded as if the existence of the navy depended upon them. The etiquette is as complicated and quite as absurd as that of some oriental despot's court, and from their first entrance into the Naval Academy the midshipmen are instilled with the idea of their own importance as officers of the navy, and are educated by a system that is at once offensively unrepublican and prejudicial to the real efficiency of the service. The naval cadet is carefully trained to think that the corps to which he belongs constitutes the navy, and that surgeons, paymasters, and engineers are outside barbarians that must be endured with as good a grace as possible, but who have no particular rights that a graduate of the Naval Academy is bound to respect. There may be, and probably are, absurd and obsolete customs in the army, but for the most part they have been done away with, and the army officers are generally up with the spirit of the age in all things. The old times, however, still exert a spell over the navy; and Admiral Porter, who is now engaged in running the department, is one of those conservatives who looks upon the English service as the model of excellence, and instead of endeavoring to strengthen the navy by increasing the efficiency of all the branches, both staff and line, he appears to be endeavoring to use all his influence to crush out the former, or to reduce it to such a subordinate position that it will have neither power nor influence. With such ideas as these in force at the Navy Department, it is not surprising that the commander of a ship-of-war should undertake to discipline his medical officers; and the case of Surgeon Greene looks very much like an attempt on the part of the line to make the navy too hot to hold the professors of physic, unless they are content to forego the claims they have put forth for the rank and privilege of officers, and subside into what the line officers esteem to be their proper subordinate position.

DEBTS OF THE STATES.—At the beginning of 1869 the aggregate State debts amounted to $283,541,655. During 1868 $18,000,000 had been paid, and the same liquidation may be expected this year. This indebtedness is largely owing to the late war expenses; and now that the industrial energies of the people are fairly at work, its entire extinguishment is not far off. Minnesota, Iowa, Kentucky, Nebraska, and Georgia are free of debt; Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Mississippi are practically free of debt. The great bulk of debt is owing by eight States, as follows:—

New York	$38,684,000
Pennsylvania	32,800,000
Massachusetts	13,869,000
Virginia	45,120,000
Missouri	17,557,000
Tennessee	36,000,000
Louisiana	13,392,000
North Carolina	11,433,000
Total in eight States	$218,035,000

The remaining States are reducing their debts at rates varying from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. annually.

The whole debt is thus divided among the grand divisions of the Union:—

New England States	$34,853,534
Middle States	74,987,782
Western States	41,464,635
Southern States	127,264,008
Pacific States	4,871,656

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC ROAD.

Operations of the Exploring Party of the New Trans-Continental Railway.

The plan of operations of the Northern Pacific Railroad exploring party is described by the Minneapolis *Tribune* as follows:—

Upon arrival of the party at Pembina, Governor Smith and a portion of the party will continue on to Fort Gray, while Mr. Holmes, the agent of Jay Cooke & Co., with the rest of the party, will strike off across the country to the big bend of the Missouri, and returning overland by another route, will reach this city in about sixty or seventy days. At Pembina they will secure the services of ten or twelve half-breed scouts to accompany them, and at Fort Totten they will be joined by the necessary escort.

The expedition is provided with a splendid outfit. George A. Brackett, who has been across the plains before, has had charge of fitting it out, and is undoubtedly better qualified to fit out and carry through an expedition of this kind than any person they could have selected. The outfit will consist of ten double wagons and twenty-six splendid horses, purchased and selected by Brackett and Cobb. There are four two-seated passenger spring wagons, two mess wagons, four baggage and supply wagons, and six saddle-horses. The camp equipage consists of two large hospital tents and eight wall tents, with cots, mattresses, and all other necessary conveniences for camping out. The commissary stores have been selected with great care, and consist of everything that will be needed on a trip of the kind, and are of sufficient quantity to last sixty or seventy days. Two good cooks and all other necessary attendants will accompany the expedition. A good supply of guns, ammunition and fishing tackle has been provided, so that the party will have facilities for rare sport in hunting and fishing while making their long trip across the country. At this season of the year it will be a pleasant trip to make, and we hope to see them safely back again in the course of two months, bringing favorable reports of the country, and before the summer is over see the work on the great Northern Pacific road commenced.

FREE CUBA.

Daily Doings of the New York Junta.

From the N. Y. World of this morning.

The Cuban Junta still maintain their headquarters at No. 71 Broadway (despite the assertion that they find it too public), and are likely to remain there, believing it would be impossible to find more fitting or advantageous quarters for the transaction of their business than they now possess. They occupy two large rooms on the first floor, the first of which is occupied by the clerks and serves as an ante-room leading to the *sanctum sanctorum* of the Junta.

A council is held by the Junta every day when despatches are received from Cespedes, Quesado, Jordan, and others commanding the patriot army in Cuba; these despatches, especially those lately received, are of a very satisfactory and cheering character. The most cheering accounts are constantly received from other parts of Cuba of the satisfactory progress of the cause, confirming the success of the patriot army, and the demoralized and sickly condition of the Spanish troops.

A notice is posted in a prominent place in the office of the Junta to the following effect: "No enlistments of men will in future take place at this office." Cubans and filibusters are constantly arriving and departing, some lounging about the door, and when questioned as to Cuban affairs, manifest a decided aversion to enter upon a conversation on such a subject. Our reporter was informed that Spanish spies visiting the headquarters for information would find it labor in vain, and would glean nothing to repay them for their visit.

Discharge of Cuban Filibusters.

When District Attorney Pierrepont and two United States Commissioners visited Fort Lafayette on Friday last for the purpose of discharging the 123 Cuban filibusters confined there, three of the prisoners, Joseph E. Burus, Albert A. Irwin, and Thomas O'Neil, refused to sign the bond and be released, saying they had been deceived and cheated out of their wages by the Cuban Junta, and they could endure imprisonment as well as other hardships. These three prisoners were, therefore, retained at the fort, while the others were all discharged, each receiving a small sum of money from Cubans when the party reached New York. Yesterday, United States Marshal Barlow received a despatch from General Vogdes, in command at Fort Lafayette, saying O'Neil and Irwin wanted to be discharged, and that they were now anxious for an opportunity to sign the bond. Commissioner Shields being at once notified, went to Fort Lafayette and discharged the prisoners.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 824 CHESNUT Street. 2 4½

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS

of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.
5 12§

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the ABBOTT IRON COMPANY, held this day, the resignation of ALEX. ERVIN, Esq., as President was accepted, and HORACE ABBOTT, Esq., elected to fill the vacancy.

JOHN A. L. MORRELL, Secretary.
July 17, 1869. 7 30 fmw3t*

NOTICE.—CHARLESTON STEAMER.—The Steamship J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Snyder, will leave for CHARLESTON, S. C., on SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock. Shippers will please hurry their goods alongside to-day. E. A. SOUDER.
Philadelphia, July 30, 1869. 1t

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Managers of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY for renewal of Certificate of One Share of Stock, No. 1662, standing in the name of EDWARD MADDOCK, the same having been lost or mislaid. 1t*

JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la mananay de 3 a 6 de tarde,

DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf 1

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9 26t*

AMONG A FEW OF THE DECIDED advantages which Elastic Sponge possesses over other materials is economy, cleanliness, health, and, above all, its perpetual elasticity. The Elastic Sponge is so prepared that it always maintains its original bulk, so that mattresses, cushions, etc., filled with it never need redressing. 8 3mwf§

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [24 is tf 2]

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, *clear of taxes*, from the profits of the six months ending June 30, 1869, payable on and after August 2 proximo, when the Transfer Books will be reopened.

7 21 11t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

On and after August 2, 1869, the Stockholders of the above Companies of July 15, 1869, are entitled to a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable at No. 111 LIBERTY Street, New York, or No. 206 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

RICHARD STOCKTON,
Treasurer.
Trenton, July 15, 1869. 7 21 11t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.

has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 23d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
7 1 26t Treasurer.

INSTRUCTION.

"THE HILL"
SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.

The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address

REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M.
Principal.

REFERENCES:

REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stoever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mw2m

RECTORY SCHOOL,
HAMDEN, CONN.

Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.

The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address

7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.

7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25,

AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at

MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m

GREAT NOVELTIES
IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.
WARD & McKEEVER,
No. 1400 CHESNUT Street.
SPRING STYLES.

THE FINEST STOCK,
THE CHEAPEST PRICE,
5 17mwf3mrp
THE BEST WORKMANSHIP

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.
A good fit may always be obtained.

906. 906. 906.
ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN MAYER informs the public that he has lately imported an immense lot of

'HUMAN HAIR.'

He is the inventor of the best kind of Hair Work, and challenges the world to surpass it.

N. B.—The public are hereby notified that goods can only be obtained at his establishment, No. 906 ARCH street. He employs no travelling agents. All who use his name are impostors, and will be dealt with according to law. 7 14 164p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2136 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm3

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.
CLEARING OFF THE SPRING
AND
SUMMER STOCK!

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!
UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!
IMMENSE ABATEMENT!

THE CASSIMERE SUITS ARE GOING!
THE DRAP D'ETE SUITS ARE GOING!
THE CHEVIOT SUITS ARE GOING!
THE TRAVELLING SUITS ARE TRAVELLING!
THE DUSTERS ARE MAKING THE DUST FLY!
THE DUCKS RUN OFF!
THE LINEN PANTS TAKE LEGS TO THEMSELVES AND RUN AWAY!
THE SUITS FOR THE SEA-SIDE GO TO THE SHORE!

SEE THE PRICES AT WHICH WE CLOSE OUR BIG STOCK.

GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled
Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.

Fare, Including Carriage hire $3 25
Children " " 1 25
Servants " " 1 50

Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.

The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Freight received until 3½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 328 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 32 North DELAWARE Avenue.

G. H. HUDDELL,
6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

FOR CAPE MAY ON SATURDAY.—The fine new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE will leave ARCH STREET WHARF TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING at 9 o'clock, and return on MONDAY.

Fare, including carriage hire, $3 25. Excursion tickets, good to return on Monday, $3. Tickets, good to return by train leaving Cape May Sunday afternoon, or by 6 A. M. train on Monday, are sold on the boat for $4. 1t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6:30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.

New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

TO VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

THROUGH BY RAIL TO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company

Has now on sale at Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, and at the Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, THROUGH TICKETS via Washington and Gordonsville, and via Richmond and York River Line (steamer from Baltimore to West Point, thence by rail to Richmond), to

NATURAL BRIDGE, AUGUSTA, BATH ALUM
ROCKBRIDGE ALUM, HEALING, HOT,
WARM, SWEET, AND
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

EXCURSION TICKETS

To the above places, going via Washington and Gordonsville, and returning via Richmond and York River Line, are sold at No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

Passengers going via Washington leave Philadelphia daily at 11:30 P. M., arriving at White Sulphur Springs at 8:30 the following evening.

Those going via Richmond and York River Line leave Philadelphia daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, arriving at White Sulphur Springs at same time as via Washington.

For further information, apply at Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

Baggage checked through from residences or hotels by leaving orders at office of UNION TRANSFER COMPANY, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
GEORGE A. DADMUN,
General Ticket Agent. 7 29 12t

PENNSYLVANIA
AND
New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at

NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

The Canal of this Company is 108 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.

Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [7 1 1m4p

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 10 4

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

REMOVAL.
MESSRS. KEELER & FENNEMORE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
NO. 5 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES,
No. 820 ARCH St., Philadelphia,

Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUDDARDS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call.
6 16 wfs2m4p

LARGE SALE OF COTTAGE LOTS AT CAPE MAY.
ON SATURDAY,
the 31st instant, at 4 P. M., I will sell twenty of the most desirable
COTTAGE LOTS,
with full ocean view, situated
ON GRANT STREET and BROADWAY.
Also,
ONE NEW COTTAGE (furnished).
For further information apply at office of West Jersey Railroad, CAMDEN, or to the undersigned.
R. B. SWAIN,
7 29 4t* Agent, CAPE MAY

AMONG THE IRON FURNACES.

The Iron Region of the Lehigh Valley—The Iron Works Near Easton—A Trip on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLENDON, Pa., July 29.

The beautiful valley of the Lehigh, with its mineral wealth, its fertile fields, its lovely river, and its romantic scenery, has the eyes of all Pennsylvania fixed upon it at this moment, for is not Asa Packer, the money king of this region, the candidate of the unterrified for the Governorship? and are not his millions expected to carry the beggarly fortunes of the Democracy through the campaign and, to stimulate the activity of the party of "principles not men?" Asa Packer is reported to be worth some $20,000,000 at the present moment. It will be a curious calculation for him to be made to figure up his wealth next October, and find out how much there is remaining to him after the Democratic managers have gone through him, as they certainly expect to do. However, politics are not my present theme, and leaving Mr. Packer to dream of Gubernatorial honors, I will say something of matters of more permanent interest.

Did any of the readers of THE TELEGRAPH ever see a "cast" made at an iron furnace? If not, it would well repay them to make a trip to this place to enjoy the sight, independently of the beautiful scenery they will enjoy on the road. Day and night, year in and year out, the furnaces are roaring and flaming without intermission. All night long they give a magnificent illumination, flashing into the river that runs swiftly by, and lighting up the horizon for miles. Four times in each twenty-four hours a "cast" is made; the boiling, bubbling cauldron of fire is opened, the refuse is drawn out, and the pure iron melted from the ore is run off into moulds and made ready for the market. The spectacle afforded by a "cast" made at midnight is something worth a little enthusiasm for any one who has an eye for the picturesque.

An opening made in the bottom of the furnace by a workman permits the "slag" to run off by a side channel; and when all the refuse of the coal, lime, and iron ore, mingled into a hard vitreous mass, has passed off, out pours the liquid iron like water, throwing off brilliant showers of sparks as it runs along the channels prepared for it in the earthen floor of the moulding room, until the whole space is covered with glowing bars of liquid fire. These go by the unromantic name of "pigs," and are the familiar black pig-iron of commerce. The iron which fills the main channel is named the "sow." Not very poetical, it is true; for although the spectacle is magnificent, this is a very practical operation by which the metal is extracted from the ores and put into a shape for future use.

The Glendon Iron Company has four furnaces at this place, and one at South Easton, a mile further down the Lehigh river. The largest and most recently erected of these furnaces is about eighty feet in height and ten or twelve feet thick in its widest part. They are built of common red brick, and lined with fire-brick. The new furnace is fitted with a magnificent blast engine built by Merrick & Sons, of Philadelphia. In the oldest furnace the blast engine is run by water-power. The furnaces are shaped like crucibles, or rather they are immense flasks, and with all the appurtenances each one of them is a complete and elaborate establishment of itself. In the process of manufacturing pig-iron, the ore—which is a mixture of hematite, or brown ore, found near this place, and magnetic, or black ore, found in New Jersey—is mixed with limestone and coal, and thrown in at the top of the furnace. The mass is kept in a state of ignition by a hot blast, and at the largest furnace every twelve hours, and at the smaller one every twenty-four hours, a "cast" is made. These furnaces are kept in operation night and day, and they usually burn for about three years, when it is found necessary to "draw" them, for the removal of the slag and clinkers that choke them up, and to make other repairs.

This district is the centre of an extensive iron trade. At South Easton is the Stuart Wire Mill, the most extensive establishment of the kind in the country. It sends wire of all kinds to every part of the United States, and it has just filled a large order from Brigham Young, who professes to want it for fences, but in all probability it is intended to cage in his wives. Another large establishment on the Delaware, about a mile below Easton, is the Warren Foundry, which is also one of the most extensive works of this character in the United States. From fifty to sixty-five tons of iron per day are poured at this foundry. Here was cast the large thirty-six inch main for the Philadelphia Water Works. During the past year the Warren Foundry has shipped several thousand tons of water-pipe to California, for San Francisco and Los Angeles. Besides these, there are a number of bolt works, sheet-iron works, rolling-mills, etc.

Easton is about twelve miles from Bethlehem, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and is beautifully situated in the midst of the hills. Indeed, the whole trip from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and from Bethlehem to Easton, is one that is well worth taking merely for the sake of looking at the country. The North Pennsylvania Railroad passes through one of the richest districts in Pennsylvania. Below Quakertown the landscape is softly undulating and beautiful, with ripening fields of grain, farm-houses bowered among the trees, and its stretches of woodlands.

——"dewy pastures, dewy trees,
Softer than steep—all things in order stored,
A haunt of ancient Peace."

Some of your readers are doubtless still cogitating where to spend a portion of the summer. Fashion demands that the city shall be forsaken by all but the regular can't-get-aways, the children need a chance to breathe the fresh air and have a run in the green fields, and there are a thousand-and-one reasons why the dwellers in the city should go out of town for few weeks at least during the hottest weather. It is a question whether the debate which is going on in some minds between the sea-shore and the mountains, the fashionable watering-places, and the less expensive summer haunts, might not be advantageously settled by a trip to this region. There are hundreds of pleasant farm-houses, many secluded villages where those who really wish for the benefits of fresh air, healthful exercise, and wholesome fare can enjoy themselves in a rational and inexpensive manner, and be able to return to the city reinvigorated in body and mind. It takes but about two hours to run from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, and a trip on the North Pennsylvania road to that place is worth making for its own sake; and for those who have business in the city, the facilities afforded by frequent trains are such that no serious inconvenience would be felt by most citizens in spending the summer months there or at some of the intermediate places. Above Quakertown the country begins to get mountainous, but it still possesses the peculiarly attractive features of Pennsylvania scenery—scenery, by-the-way, that is not surpassed in the world, and that ought to be more famous than it is. Let some of the readers of THE TELEGRAPH give the fashionable summer resorts the go-by for the present, and invest half the money they usually spend in a visit to this delightful region, and my word for it they will have no cause to regret the change. C.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 30, 1869.

Those wretched mortals who imagine that

Count Johannes, one of the Most Notorious and Idiosyncratic Bohemians of Gotham,

is dead, are miserably mistaken. He is alive, and, if not actually kicking, would like to be executing that toe-and-heel performance upon the persons of various New York editors whom he construes into having libelled him. All his spare time—and his time is as spare as his person—is now spent in visiting newspaper offices and requesting to see the back numbers on files. Those back numbers are supposed to contain libellous paragraphs relating to himself. Indeed, it is dangerous to say anything about Count Johannes in print—dangerous, at least, for those puny-souled editors who live in terror of libel suits. The Count has as keen a scent for libel as a crow has for carrion; and where the libellous paragraph is, there will Count Johannes be found gathered together. While so engaged in contemplating these abusive columns, his appearance is striking, not to say awful and profound. He wears a yellow straw hat, bound with a black tape border, a black bombazine-looking coat, and his florid and furrowed complexion is framed in with a wig, the positive degree of which would be brown, the comparative auburn, the superlative red. He enjoys his reputation modestly. He is stared after in the street, but passes on seeming not to mind it. He might be mistaken for an undertaker who can't get paid for his last funeral, or a Methodist minister obliged to pack up and leave comfortable quarters. He is never so happy as when talking of his daughter, the energetic and volcanic Avonia, or when penning the peroration to a column-long letter to an evening paper. Rumor says that he has on hand a work of unparalleled interest, entitled "The Law of Libel: an Autobiography."

Theatrical Items.

Next Monday Joseph Jefferson commences an engagement at Booth's Theatre. Various stories have gained credit in regard to the length of Mr. Jefferson's engagement and the amount of remuneration he is to receive. Here is the truth of the matter, which I guarantee to be correct. Mr. Jefferson's engagement will be limited to six weeks, terminating on Saturday, September 11. He is to perform seven times each week—six evenings and at a Saturday matinee. He is to receive half the nightly receipts, and to be assured $500 every matinee. He is likewise to be the recipient of one benefit. The nightly receipts will average $1200, so that during Mr. Jefferson's six weeks' engagement he will make about $25,000, exclusive of his benefit. Fifteen years ago he was an insignificant actor: now, he can command these prices, not at Booth's Theatre alone, but wherever he goes in this country.

Miss Charlotte Thompson, who has been quite ill, and endeavoring to recruit at Long Branch, made her reappearance last night before an audience whose size and good nature were suggestive of the audiences that greeted her first appearance at Wood's Museum nearly a year ago. The programme was excessively long, the temperature was excessively hot, but Miss Thompson was excessively (though, of course, blondely) bewitching, so that the heat and the hilarity did equal shares in promoting perspiration.

An improvement is going to be introduced into our fire-telegraph system, that of

An "Electro-Magnetic Watch-Clock,"

with one or more alarm-bells so arranged that a break in the continuity of any of the circuits shall be indicated to the operator. By means of this arrangement the alarm is sent out so rapidly on each circuit that the whole number of alarm-stations will receive one blow on the gong within one and a half seconds, although the force of the battery is thrown on only ten circuits at one time.

A good deal of kindly-meant but quite unnecessary sympathy has been bestowed upon the

Widow of the Late N. P. Willis.

That lady, far from being left in needy circumstances, is situated so comfortably in regard to this world's goods that she would probably decline the subscriptions which the late purchaser of "Idlewild" proposed should be raised for her. "Idlewild," it will be remembered, was the property of Mr. Willis and for many years his place of residence. It has lately been sold, however, and has passed into the hands of Mr. Thomas George, a wealthy lawyer of Newburg, and a friend of the poet-editor. Mr. George proposes taking formal possession in next October, and will then rescue the estate from the neglect into which it has fallen. Nathaniel Parker Willis was not, perhaps, as prudent and saving a man as he ought to have been; but the sensible and accomplished woman who is his widow knew how to compensate nobly for the improvidence that was an integral part of his faster and impetuous nature. Though "Idlewild" is no longer her home, she is one of those few exceptions to the list of poets' widows who are contented with a competency, and have a competency to be contented with.

The Fireworks Explosion

in front of French's Hotel is educing the usual editorial comments and spasms of public indignation. What right, people ask, have a party of wassailers to roam around endangering the lives and limbs of sober and peaceable citizens? What right, indeed! But had not the question better have been asked a little sooner?

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS have been drawing crowded houses at the Arch Street Theatre during the week, and their performances seem to be highly appreciated. The troupe is a more than usually good one. It contains a number of excellent singers and instrumentalists, as well as performers in all the various lines of Ethiopian business. The entertainment presents amusement and variety enough to satisfy the most ardent pleasure-seeker, and the Arch Street Theatre is as cool as it is possible for such a building to be this hot weather. This evening, a new burlesque opera entitled *Red-Hot*, adapted from *Orpheus*, will be given, with other novelties.

CITY ITEMS.

GLENGARY CHEVIOT SUITS—Men's, $11.
Do. do. do. Youths', 9.
Do. do. do. Boys', 6.
HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, And 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

FINEST CLOTHING in the city at CHARLES STOKES' under Continental.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

NEVER ALLOW DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, or any Bowel Affection to have its own way, or the most serious consequences may result. By neglecting such complaints the system is often so rapidly reduced as to reach a stage beyond the help of medicines, before the patient can realize the necessity of looking about him for a remedy. At this season of the year, therefore, everybody should be provided with the safe and certain curative for all Stomach and Bowel Complaints, DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, for with this remedy at hand, all such affections may be promptly and efficaciously treated. Sold everywhere.

ROUSE THE SYSTEM.—It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain; but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? *The system needs rousing and strengthening;* not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterward into a more pitiable condition than ever (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant were resorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experiences of a quarter of a century, is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but *wake the system up* by recuperating the fountain-head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

OWING TO THE
LATENESS OF THE SEASON,
THE ENORMOUS SIZE OF OUR STOCK,
and
ALTERATIONS ABOUT TO BE COMMENCED ON OUR BUILDINGS,
we will reduce
ALL OUR PRICES,
and sell out our
SUMMER STOCK,
SUITS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, EVERYTHING,
at a
HEAVY DISCOUNT.
☞ *Those who know how very cheap we have been selling this season will be surprised at our being able to make a STILL FURTHER REDUCTION, but our object is to clear our shelves and tables of the stock with which they are still loaded, notwithstanding the fact that our sales this spring have been*
60 PER CENT. GREATER
than ever before.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

McILWAIN—OGBORN.—On April 23, at Beverly, N. J., by Rev. W. E. Boyle, Mr. ERNEST W. McILWAIN, of Philadelphia, to Miss LYDIA M. OGBORN, of Hightstown, N. J. No cards.

PUGH—GIFFORD.—On the 5th of July, 1869, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, Mr. ELLIS PUGH to Miss EVELINE H. GIFFORD, youngest daughter of the late Captain A. B. Gifford, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BUCKIUS.—On the 29th instant, SUSAN BUCKIUS, relict of the late Peter Buckius, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Samuel Denny, Willow street, near Harrison, Frankford, on Monday afternoon next at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

HAGERTY.—On the 28th instant, ELLEN HAGERTY, daughter of Patrick and the late Hannah Hagerty, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 3414 Market street, on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

HIGGINS.—On the 29th instant, CHARLES, the only son of Charles and Mary Higgins, and grandson of the late Richard and Ann Nugent, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 407 Barnwell street, below Pine, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

ROCK.—On the 27th instant, Mrs. ELINOR, wife of William B. Rock, Esq., in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2033 N. Front street, above Norris, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

SIMMONS.—On Friday, July 30, ABBIE PALTHROP, wife of Charles F. Simmons, and daughter of the late Henry Hay.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow. **

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

SPRINGFIELD
FIRE AND WARINE INSURANCE CO.
OF
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.
Cash Assets, - $901,687'00
The Agency of the above popular Company having been transferred to us, we are prepared to issue its policies, insuring property against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.
JOHN WILSON, Jr., & BRO.,
AGENTS,
Nos. 121 and 123 South FOURTH St.,
7 28 3trp PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street below Chesnut. 9 5 rp

LIFE INSURANCE
MASSACHUSETTS
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.
INCORPORATED A. D. 1851.
Dividends Declared and Paid Annually on the Contribution Plan.
HON. C. RICE, President.
F. B. BACON, Secretary.
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER, Pennsylvania Director.
CHARLES M'LEAN KNOX, Manager.
POLICIES ARE NOT FORFEITED
IN THE
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company
By failure to pay the premiums when due, but are continued in force by the NON-FORFEITURE LAW OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS of April, 1861.
EXAMPLES:
ORDINARY LIFE POLICY, AGE 35.
One Annual Cash Payment will continue the policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 2 years and 3 days.
Five Annual Cash Payments will continue the same policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 10 years and 56 days.
Ten Annual Cash Payments will continue the same policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 19 years and 24 days.
ORDINARY ENDOWMENT POLICY, AGE 35,
Payable at Death or to Insured at Age of 60.
One Annual Cash Payment will continue the policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 3 years and 10 months.
Five Annual Cash Payments will continue the same policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 15 years.
TEN PAYMENT ENDOWMENT POLICY, AGE 35,
Payable at Death or to Insured at Age of 60.
One Annual Cash Payment will continue the policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 6 years.
Five Annual Cash Payments will continue the same policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 23 years.
The following cases have occurred under the law at the Pennsylvania Agency of the Company:—
THOMAS SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, insured August 27, 1863, under Policy No. 7290, for $1000, giving a loan note for one-third of his premium, and paying the cash part of his premium quarterly. He failed to pay the premium due February 27, 1867, and died April 27, 1867—two months after the premium was due and unpaid. The whole amount of the policy, less the premium due the Company, was promptly paid under the law.
ALSO,
A. H. HAMMELL, of Camden, N. J., insured September 11, 1865, under Policy No. 11,309, for $2000, giving a loan note for one-third of his premium—he failed to pay his premium due March 11, 1868, and died May 9, 1868—one year and a half after his premium was due and unpaid. The whole amount of his Policy, less the premium due the Company, was promptly paid under the law, at the Pennsylvania office, June 19, 1869.
The "Insurance Monitor," of New York, has the following article in its issue of December 24, 1868:—
FULL INSURANCE.—The equity and beneficence of the Massachusetts statute, which makes all life policies good for the full term for which insurance had been paid—the over-payments of the first years being credited as upon a paid-up term policy, was singularly exemplified by a recent case at New Bedford—About five years ago, a citizen of New Bedford effected insurance upon his life for $5000. The premiums were paid regularly till June, 1867, when, for some reason, payments were discontinued. The assured recently died, when the company was notified of the death, and were asked if the policy was still in force under the statute of this State regulating the forfeiture of self-insurance policies. The reply is that the policy is valid, and the company, recognizing the claim, will pay the widow the amount insured, less the unpaid premium and the accrued interest thereon, amounting to about $350.
For books of the Company, blank forms of application, and any other information desired, apply to
JOHN KNOX MARSHALL,
State Agent and Attorney for Pennsylvania,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
SIXTH and WALNUT Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
ROBERT P. HARRIS, M. D., Medical Examiner. In attendance at office daily, from 1 P. M. till 2 P. M.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MASSACHUSPITTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS., ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1868.

CAPITAL STOCK, NOTHING. PURELY MUTUAL

Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	$814,161'59
Loan Notes (with interest accrued)	660,125'55
United States Bonds	280,410'00
State and City Securities	90,850'00
Loans secured by Collaterals	66,177'54
Railroad Stocks and Bonds	65,525'00
386 Shares Bank Stocks	53,410'00
Real Estate owned by the Company	97,000'00
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	154 279'30
Deferred Premiums (on interest)	132,818'39
Office Furniture	4,700'09
Interest accrued on investments	34,982'12
Cash on hand and in Banks	15,863'16
Total assets, December 31, 1868	2,469,355'74
Receipts:—	
Amount of Cash Premiums received	556,988'45
Loan Notes	358,415'89
Interest on Investments and Rents	112,917'33
Disbursements:—	
Amount of losses paid during the year, including $22,500 unpaid the previous year	129,900'00
Paid for surrendered and lapsed Policies	82,348'19
Amount of Dividends paid to Policy Holders since August 1, 1868	39,636'84
Commissions paid to Agents	71,633'75
Paid for Agency Expenses, Printing, Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Travelling Expenses	64,608'57
Paid for Reinsurance Premiums	535'48
Dividends unpaid in process of payment	183,080'55
Losses reported, but not due	69,500'00

State of Massachusetts, County of Hampden, ss.

Be it remembered that on the fifth day of February, A. D. 1869, before the subscriber, a Notary Public, and for the State of Massachusetts, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Massachusetts to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Caleb Rice, President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of said Life Insurance Company upon the 31st day of December, 1868.

And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of $2,469,355'74; that I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of the said company.

(SEAL)

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and have affixed my official seal this fifth day of February, A. D. 1869.

7 19 mwf6t CHARLES MARSH, Notary Public.

FINANCIAL.
A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency
Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 Cents and Interest.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,
6 4 3m PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES COUPONS
DUE JULY 1, WANTED.
COUPONS OF
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A Seven Per Cent. Gold Loan
$6,500,000.
THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Millions of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of
$6,500,000.
This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market.
EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent.
The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London, or New York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest.
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GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.
CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.
MESSRS FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
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Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building, and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.
Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
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More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.
Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at prices. 4 17 4ptf

Popery in England.

The London *Spectator* does not see any great likelihood of England becoming Catholicized, or that there would be any great danger to the liberties of the people if she should. In an article on the subject of "The Conversion of England" it says:—

It is possible, indeed, to imagine that a spirit of genuine obedience and submission to Roman authority would accompany or follow the triumph of Roman doctrine. But such a result seems equally improbable, whether we regard the past or the present. The past indeed of English ecclesiastical history is not an encouraging study to those who anticipate in the future a golden age of Ultramontane supremacy. In her long struggle with the secular power, Rome had advantages on her side which it is impossible to over-estimate: a policy, in essential points permanent and consistent, administered by a succession of men selected on account of their ability, a dynasty which rested some part at least of its title to the throne on Papal grants, a hierarchy which was to a large extent foreign and cosmopolitan, when to be cosmopolitan was to be Roman, and hundreds of wealthy and powerful monastic communities scattered over the country, each of which was an outpost of the Papacy; yet all these influences failed to secure a victory. The home quarrels between spiritual and secular powers might from time to time give preponderance to a third power which was always on the watch for such opportunities; the reign of a weak prince might coincide with that of a vigorous pontiff; but, on the whole, the fortune of the contest was adverse to Rome. And the time when the Papal influence was most regularly exercised, when what may be called a Concordat was in force, and the Pope was habitually represented by a legate—the period, that is, that preceded the Reformation—was in fact preparing the way for the most tremendous blow that Roman supremacy ever received. It may be said with perfect truth that the Pope does now in some respects exercise a more undisturbed power in England than he did during the reign of a prince of average vigor in the pre-Reformation days. He may publish his bulls, for instance, without any sort of hindrance, in any way that he pleases. In old times it was not at all an uncommon thing that they should be refused admittance to the kingdom. He has, again, the absolute appointment to ecclesiastical dignities. The right to appoint he has always claimed; but the Crown, and the clergy, as represented by the chapters, made the same claim, and made it frequently with success. He now enjoys it in absolute freedom from any interference by a civil power which ignores his existence, and with only just as much regard to the wishes of the clergy as he may find it convenient to pay. That England, become a Catholic State, would enforce the restrictions on the exercise of Papal power which other Catholic States find to be necessary is a matter of course. That the national temper would show itself peculiarly jealous on this point is equally certain. We need not go beyond the Catholic body to see significant indications of the fact. It is impossible, for instance, to doubt, in spite of the simulated contempt of Ultramontane writers, that Mr. Ffoulkes represents a party among English Catholics which is influential, if not through their numbers, at least through their personal weight. And this party exists, it must be remembered, under circumstances decidedly adverse. The influences which make Irish Catholicism so passionately Roman are at work, in a degree, on the English branch of the communion. Popular dislike, not seldom intensified into active hostility, the presence of a dominant ecclesiastical establishment, the absence of any large public opinion to which appeal can be made, these are some among the causes which, while affected by the general atmosphere of freedom, make English Catholics turn their thoughts and affections abroad, and quicken their obedience to a foreign authority. Let these causes cease to operate, and it is certain that there would ensue the rapid growth of an Anglicanism, if the word may be so used, which would far transcend, in energy of self-assertion, the Gallicanism of a former age. In other quarters, too, so remote as to give special significance to the fact, similar indications may be observed. Miss Saurin and her friends probably have very little in common with Mr. Ffoulkes. It is remarkable, indeed, that more than one of the kinsmen who felt themselves aggrieved by her treatment, and encouraged her to resistance, are members of the most Ultramontane of Catholic institutions, the Society of Jesus. It has even been suggested that one of the motive causes of the proceedings was the desire to crush a non-Jesuit prelate. Whether we are to account for this by this theory, or by the more common-place suggestion of a sense of personal injury in the plaintiff and her friends, matters but very little. That such a cause, involving the publication of matters about which Romanists are peculiarly sensitive, should ever have been brought, whether for a party or for a private end, into a secular court, shows the remarkable influence which what we may call English surroundings have on the habits of thought among Catholics. To the authorities of the Church, and indeed to all who apprehend the theory of its relation to heretical communities, the proceeding must have seemed as monstrous as it did to St. Paul when he found his Corinthian converts ready to "go to law before the unbelievers." As if to complete the case by another dissimilar instance, we lately heard of a Roman Catholic bishop being threatened by a newspaper conducted by persons of his own faith with legal proceedings that were to avenge the injurious accusation of Fenianism. This disposition to appeal to tribunals, whether of law or of public opinion, would be immensely increased, should circumstances remove the motives to subordination which are so powerful in a minority. Imagine a high-spirited nation like the English, with its even exaggerated notions of personal rights, brought into contact with the Roman system such as Ultramontainism would make it—and the Catholicism of the future will certainly be Ultramontane;—imagine the habit of incessant appeals against any supposed wrong or neglect of duty, appeals to Parliament, to the newspapers, to any accessible public opinion, general or local; this habit set side by side with a system of subordinated despotisms, a Pope absolute over bishops, bishops absolute over priests, priests absolute over laity. We know what happens now if a bishop is partial to a relative, or arbitrary to a curate. Parliament, the press, all England ring with denunciations of the favor or the oppression. If there is even the shadow of jurisdiction in the courts of law they are appealed to, and, indeed, they are not unwilling to listen. Can it be supposed that, under any conceivable circumstances, John Bull would give up his habit of putting questions in Parliament, of writing to the *Times*, of publishing a pamphlet, of flying to his solicitor? If he would not, can we imagine a greater disaster to Rome than the gain of such a convert? It may be said that "conversion" would imply this change also. That would be a miracle, indeed, on which we decline to speculate. Should it come to pass, we shall probably, failing ourselves to receive the grace, watch it with intense interest from Spain, which will then be the home of free thought.

ANTI-RENT.

The Origin and History of the Troubles.

The Albany *Evening Journal* speaks of the present anti-rent troubles in Rensselaer county, N. Y., as follows:—

Most sad and deplorable was the murderous conflict which transpired yesterday within sight of our city, upon a quiet farm about a mile east of the village of Greenbush. A Deputy Sheriff of Rensselaer county and his posse—mainly composed of Albanians—were set upon by a band of armed men, while engaged in the service of a legal process, and five of their number wounded, the Deputy Sheriff and one other, it is believed, fatally.

This outbreak revives interest in a prolonged and most exciting controversy, which had almost come to be regarded a thing of the past—the resistance of a numerous tenantry in our own and adjacent counties to the collection of rental upon their estates, under the old manorial titles. In times past this issue has been a breeder of physical strifes, of social dissensions, of political enmity. It has been deemed of sufficient interest and importance to hold the balance of power between parties in the State. Time was when the tenants had a secret organization numbering thousands of men, who in the disguise of savages, and adopting a savage method of warfare, undertook to accomplish by force their sworn purpose of defeating the claims of landlords. The militia has been called out to suppress them, and "the Heidelberg war," "the Grafton campaign," and other features of the struggle, will long be remembered. We have seen an "anti-rent meeting" in Rensselaer county, at which not less than 20,000 persons were present. Of course demagogues and place-seekers undertook to profit by the existence of this widespread and deep-seated feeling, and the secret history of manœuvres by this or that class of wirepullers to secure the "Indian" vote would constitute an interesting chapter. But the struggle was unequal, and maintained at serious cost. Many of the farmers lost their lands—not a few their lives. Some found their way to prison. The courts uniformly decided against them. A desire for relief from tumult and from a sense of insecurity began to prevail. Large numbers of the tenants compromised their claims, though protesting against the gross injustice and tyranny of being compelled to do so. So of late years the "anti-renters" have become less numerous, have abandoned their armed opposition, and only occasional skirmishes between defaulting occupants and distraining officers have indicated the continued existence of a feud which the shocking events of yesterday will again bring into prominence. * * * However the public may sympathize with the tenantry, in opposition to the anti-democratic system of which they are victims, it can feel nothing but reprobation for the murderous conduct of Witbeck and his fellow assassins. Griggs and his posse were engaged in the performance of a duty. In seeking to take possession they were justified by well-settled principles of law. The tenants knew this. They were perfectly well aware that forcible resistance to the process, in any degree whatever, was criminal. The only place in which they could legitimately fight their cause was in the courts. Having deliberately organized to shoot down, stab, and beat the Sheriff and his assistants, they must be held accountable for the full consequences of their acts. Should either of the wounded men die, the crime of which their assailants are guilty comes under the definition of murder. It is to be hoped that they will be promptly arrested. If the civil authorities are powerless to take them, the Governor should order an adequate militia force to do so. The majesty of the law must be vindicated. That will be a sad day when in this State deeds like those committed by the ribbon societies and other oath-bound fraternities of murderers in Ireland go unpunished.

Three years ago a bill was presented in the Legislature providing that the State should buy up the landlords' claims—which could be done on reasonable terms—and thus extinguish the titles. It passed the House, but failed in the Senate for want of time. We believed then, and still believe, that this would have been a just and wise settlement. If we must pay so much to be rid of a lingering relic of monarchical tyranny, let the whole people generously assume the burden, and not have it all laid upon the shoulders of farmers, most of whom are men of small means, and have hard work enough to get subsistence from their lands, without being compelled to clear off from them the unpaid and accumulated rental of many years.

FIREWORKS.

Disastrous Explosion in New York—Five Persons Seriously Injured.

From the N. Y. Herald of this morning.

Considerable alarm and excitement were occasioned in the neighborhood of the City Hall Park last evening by a terrible accident which occurred in front of French's Hotel to a party of excursionists who were returning from Bayonne, N. J., where they had been spending the day. Shortly after 8 P. M. the loungers in front of French's had their attention attracted by the demonstration of the jovial occupants of a large stage, with eight horses attached, which bowled merrily by. Two smaller stages and three carriages followed, all loaded with members of the Jeremiah Murphy Chowder Club. About the time the rearmost carriage passed Frankfort street, a rocket was discharged from a four-horse wagon, containing the baggage of the party, which vehicle was then entering Printing House Square. So carelessly had the rocket been directed that in place of going upward it shot straight across the park, to the intense astonishment of the loving couples seated on the benches. The next moment a second rocket hissed from the wagon, and carried fire and confusion into the editorial sanctum of one of our contemporaries. The erratic flights of these fiery missiles directed the attention of the bystanders to the occupants of the wagon, some five or six men and three boys. While preparing to light piece No. 3, immediately opposite French's Hotel, the man in charge handled his matches so carelessly as to explode the box at once, and drop it among the fireworks lying at the bottom of the wagon. An attempt was made to trample out the matches, but the next instant bang went a rocket from the midst of a bundle, and then followed a terrible explosion which hurled some of the men clean out of the wagon and scattered ignited rockets, Roman candles, etc., on all sides. A scene of terror and confusion followed. The bystanders, with few exceptions, fled panic-stricken; the passengers in the horse cars took alarm, and instantly vacating their respective vehicles, ran wherever instinct directed them. The horses attached to the wagon dashed off with their fiery load, but Mr. John Bush, of Chatham street, risked his life to stop them, and succeeded in doing so after receiving some rather severe injuries in the way of kicks and contusions. The stages and carriages were some distance ahead when the accident occurred, and the occupants did not know what had happened until they halted at Sweeny's Hotel.

Attracted by the whizzing of the fireworks around his office, in the basement of the City Hall, Sergeant Robinson, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, rushed out, and on learning the nature of the accident immediately despatched all available force to the assistance of the poor fellows, whose heart-rending cries succeeded the noise of the explosion.

The interior of the wagon presented a horrible spectacle to those who first approached. Three men and two boys, scorched and bloody, their faces blackened and swollen beyond recognition, and their clothes all aflame, were writhing and rolling over each other in the most horrible agonies. Citizens and police at once set to work tearing the burning clothes from the bodies of the sufferers, and as soon as that was done the unfortunate creatures were carried into the adjoining hotel, and thence, as soon as means of transportation could be procured, to the City Hospital.

The Greek Religion.

We quote the following from a new work by the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, entitled "Juventus Mundi, the Gods and Men of the Heroic Age," just published in London:—

"During twelve or fourteen hundred years, it was the religion of the most thoughtful, the most fruitful, the most energetic portions of the human family. It yielded to Christianity alone; and to the Church it yielded with reluctance, summoning up strength in its extreme old age, and only giving way after an intellectual as well as a civil battle, obstinately fought, and lasting for generations. For the greater part of a century after the fall of Constantinople, in the chief centres of a Christian civilization in many respects degenerated, and an ecclesiastical power too little faithful to its trust, Greek letters and Greek thought once again asserted their strength over the most cultivated minds of Italy, in a manner which testified to the force, and to the magic charm, with which they were imperishably endowed. Even within what may be called our own time, the Olympian religion has exercised a fascination altogether extraordinary over the mind of Goethe, who must be regarded as standing in the first rank of the great minds of the latest centuries. The Olympian religion, however, owes perhaps as large a share of its triumphs to its depraved accommodations as to its excellences. Yet an instrument so durable, potent, and elastic must certainly have had a purpose to serve. Let us consider for a moment what it may have been. We have seen how closely, and in how many ways, it bound humanity and deity together. As regarded matter of duty and virtue, not to speak of that highest form of virtue which is called holiness, this union was effected mainly by lowering the divine element. But as regarded all other functions of our nature, outside the domain of the life to God-ward, all those functions which are summed up in what Saint Paul calls the flesh and the mind, the psychic and the bodily life, the tendency of the system was to exalt the human element, by proposing a model of beauty, strength, and wisdom, in all their combinations, so elevated, that the effort to attain them required a continual upward strain. It made divinity attainable; and thus it effectually directed the thought and aim of man

"Along the line of limitless desires."

Such a scheme of religion, though failing grossly in the government of the passions, and in upholding the standard of moral duties, tended powerfully to produce a lofty self-respect, and a large, free, and varied conception of humanity. It incorporated itself in schemes of notable discipline for mind and body, indeed, of a life-long education; and these habits of mind and action had their marked results (to omit many other greatnesses) in a philosophy, literature, and art which remain to this day unrivalled or unsurpassed. The sacred fire, indeed, that was to touch the mind and heart of man from above was in preparation elsewhere. Within the shelter of the hills that stand about Jerusalem, the great Archetype of the spiritual excellence and purification of man was to be produced and matured. But a body, as it were, was to be made ready for this angelic soul. And as when some splendid edifice is to be reared, its diversified materials are brought from this quarter and from that, according as nature and man favor their production, so did the wisdom of God, with slow but ever sure device, cause to ripen, amidst the several races best adapted for the work, the several component parts of the noble fabric of a Christian manhood and a Christian civilization. 'The kings of Tharsis and of the isles shall give presents: the kings of Arabia and Saba shall bring gifts.' Every worker was, with or without his knowledge and his will, to contribute to the work. And among them an appropriate part was thus assigned both to the Greek people and to what I have termed the Olympian religion."

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1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

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JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ALE for invalids, family use, etc.
The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, etc., commend it to the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared from the best materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 230 PEAR Street,
7 1 2m Below Third and Walnut streets.

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3tmwf No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 513 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,575·06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	23,625·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,159,900 Par. Cost, $1,093,604·26.	Market value, $1,130,335·25
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
Cash in bank	$116,154·08
Cash in drawer	413·65 116,567·73
	$1,647,337·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	H. Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards.	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $300,000·00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 1§§

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPA
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETU
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by P tual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
Francis N. Buck,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, Preside
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-Preside
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURAN COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Sq
This Company, favorably known to the community over forty years, continues to insure against loss or da by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permane or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of G and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, vested in the most careful manner, which enables the offer to the insured an undoubted security in the ca loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith.
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., Preside
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPA OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT St Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual
Capital, $500,000. Assets $2,3
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANC
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORG ZATION.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE C
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOL
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRIN

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AN
QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of M Steamers are appointed to sail as fo lows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 31, at 11 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, August 7, at 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, August 10, at 1 P. M
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesda from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE $
To London	105	To London
To Paris	115	To Paris

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool $
Halifax	20	Halifax
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Snyder, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail THURSDAY, July 29, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. below Spruce street.
Through bills of lading given in connection S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as as by any other route. For freight, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., 2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $8
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First

THE WOMEN.

Severe Strictures Upon High-heeled Boots, Hair Dyes, and Naked Necks.

Another hurtful and ridiculous fashion is in the high-heeled boots, which have again worked round from our great-grandmothers. A slight heel is an advantage in walking, but these high heels, with the excessively small surface and the sharply bevelled sides, make walking a service of pain and difficulty. Besides, they destroy the shape of the leg, which is something to be considered. They throw the weight forward, and they strain on the shin; and, consequently, they diminish the back muscle, the calf of the forepart into an ugly bow. The shape of our shoes and boots is in itself an outrage against common sense; but we women are not alone in this absurdity, nor are we to blame; so that, as the papers deal with our own follies specially, we may be let off any personal and peculiar reproof therefor.

But what can we say of the fashion which dyes the hair, paints the cheeks, blackens the eyelids with antimony to make the orbit look larger and the lashes longer, or that expands the pupils with belladonna, no matter at what cost of complexion or future eyesight? What, too, can we say of the fashion which uncovers the arms and neck in the evening, after having clothed them through the day in flannel or velvet, or in warm wadded stuffs? Women threatened with bronchitis or rheumatism sit all day long in a warm room muffled up to the throat in thick material; at night they uncover below their shoulders and go out in the cold winter air with just an opera-cloak thrown over their shivering skins. But this is fashion, and none of us dare disobey it; none of us dare go out in the evening with dresses made after the pattern of our morning ones, or wear in the morning low bodices and short sleeves to at least equalize the risk and inure us to the evening attire without damage.

There is no intrinsic reason why we should not all be sitting in low bodices and short sleeves at this very moment, though we will make it 10 o'clock; but if we were, we should be thought mad or bad, or both, and not even our staunchest friends would stand by us. But wholly one thing or the other would be a wiser system than the present, and would be productive of fewer catarrhs, bronchial affections, and consumptions. Ah! it is a sad thought which springs up from that last word! If we could only see, as those removed from our sphere would see, the criminal folly of sacrificing beautiful and valuable lives to the fashion which imposed naked necks as a rule for evening costumes! Many a sweet young creature who would have lived into happy old age as a beloved wife and honored mother has gone to an early grave because of that ball or that party at which she caught cold from exposure. But fashion so willed it; and neither mother nor daughter had strength to resist her impalpable but absolute decrees.

We all obey her, young and old alike; those who should keep their beauties sacred, and those who have none to show, the delicate who have to be kept alive by art and show, the lean who are too ugly for any one to find pleasure in the contemplation of their shoulders, the wrinkled and the gross; we all parade ourselves in evening society without more disguise than a bit of gauze or lace can give, and only very few of us use that, which, even when well on into the fifties, we consider quite superfluous for anything to be gained by concealment. As to the extent to which we cut down our bodices, that is a matter too patent and too painful to be discussed. It is a race among us who shall wear the dress lowest and show the largest expanse of shoulder. And yet we mean no harm; we mean only to be fashionable. That is the worst of it.

The nicest women among us—pure, high-minded women, who would die rather than be guilty of impropriety, if it appeared like an impropriety to them, and whose very innocence makes them unsuspicious of evil, yet accustomed, as every one must be more or less, to an objectionable fashion, follow it in pure simplicity of nature, as a thing without meaning or effect. Also, the nicest women among us are just those who always follow—who have not sufficient boldness of mind or manner to make a public protest against anything endorsed by the majority—women who are not touched by the evil of a baleful custom, and by whose own purity is eliminated the poison of a mischievous fashion. They follow, and their moral support bolsters up the bad habit, and gives countenance to the bad followers thereof. But what can we say when originality is still censured as unwomanly, and a public protest, be it even against evil, is set down as "strong-minded and unfeminine?"—*Broadway Magazine.*

THE SUN AND THE EARTH.

Curious Influence—A Magnetic Storm.

From the London Spectator.

On September 1, 1859, shortly before noon, two astronomers—Messrs. Hodgson and Carrington—one at Oxford, the other in London, were at the same instant scrutinizing a large group of sun spots. On a sudden two intensely bright patches of light appeared in front of the cluster. So brilliant were they that the observers thought the darkening screens attached to their telescopes must have become fractured. But this was found not to be the case. The bright spots indicated some process going on upon the sun's surface—a process of such activity that within five minutes the spots travelled over a space of nearly thirty-four thousand miles. Now, at the Kew Observatory there are self-registering magnetic instruments which indicate the processes of change by which the subtle influences of terrestial magnetism wax and wane. At one time the line traced by the pointer will be marked by scarcely perceptible undulations, indicating the almost quiescent state of the great terrestrial magnet. At another, well-marked waves along the line exhibit the pulsations of the magnetic system, influenced in a manner as yet intelligible to the physicist. And then there is the third form of disturbance, the sharp, sudden jerks of the pointer exhibiting the occurrence of those mysterious phenomena termed "magnetic storms." When the records of the Kew Observatory came to be looked over, it was found that at the very instant in which the brilliant spots of light had appeared to Messrs. Hodgson and Carrington, the self-registering instruments had been subjected to the third and most significant form of disturbance—a magnetic storm began, in fact, as the light broke out on the sun's surface. But this was not the only evidence of the sympathy with which the earth responded to the solar action. It was subsequently found that soon after the spots of light had appeared, the whole frame of the earth had thrilled under a mysterious magnetic influence. At the West Indies, in South America, in Australia, wherever magnetic observations are systematically made, the observers had the same story to tell. In the telegraph stations at Washington and Philadelphia the signalman received strong electric shocks. In Norway telegraphic machinery was set on fire. The pen of Bain's telegraph was followed by a flame. And wherever telegraphic wires were in action, well-marked indications of disturbance presented themselves. Even this, however, was not all. The great magnetic storm was not a mere instantaneous electric throe. Hours passed before the disturbed earth resumed its ordinary state. And thus it happened that in nearly all parts of the earth night fell while the storm was yet in progress. During the night magnificent auroras spread their waving streamers over the sky, both in the northern and the southern hemisphere. As the disturbed needle vibrated the colored streamers waved responsive, and it was only when the magnetic storm was subsiding that the auroral lights faded from the heavens. Now it is evident that these phenomena show the most intimate relation between these peculiar disturbances in the sun and the magnetic currents of our own earth. Directly one of these changes takes place upwards of ninety millions of miles away, the electric condition of our planet is changed in some mysterious way, of which our instruments, and even the condition of our sky, bear record. The pens of all our telegraphic wires may some day trace in flame a handwriting more ominous of human destiny than was the handwriting which during Belshazzar's feast traced a warning on the wall of the fall of the Babylonian dynasty. Moreover, note this, that these changes in the condition of the sun take place at intervals of about eleven years. The variable star which swings round it, as well as supplying us with light and heat and (apparently) magnetism, clouds over every eleven years these spots, so that it seems most likely that every eleven years certain magnetic conditions recur which have not occurred in the interval. If so, perhaps the magnetic excitement of 1859 will recur, and it may be in much greater force, next year—in 1870. And if it does, how are we to say what may or may not recur with it?

Even now one such epoch of magnetic storm seems to be thought pretty near at hand. The sun has been lately exhibiting the most surprising forms of disturbance, and presenting to scientific eyes less "fixity" of essence than ever. Spots so vast that we must estimate their dimensions by millions of square miles have broken out from time to time, and have presented rapid changes of figure, indicating the action of forces of inconceivable intensity. Clusters of smaller spots, extending over yet vaster areas, have exhibited every form of disturbance known to the solar physicist, and every degree of light, from the apparent blackness (in reality only relative) of the nuclei, to the intense brilliancy of the faculous ridges. And we now know that these appearances are not merely matters for the curious, with which, as they happen at a distance of above ninety millions of miles, practical men need not concern themselves.

French Reform.

We believe there is a course open to the Emperor which he has attentively studied, and which, if overpressed, he may at last attempt to pursue—and that is, to try whether in France a free legislature and a free executive cannot co-exist. They coexisted across the Atlantic for nearly a hundred years. In January, 1866, Napoleon stated in his speech from the throne that the true analogue for the Constitution of France was the Constitution of the United States, and several of his utterances at different times indicate that the peculiar position of an American President, so irresponsible within his sphere, seems to him much less powerless and pitiable than that of a constitutional monarch in the English sense. Up to 1860 a free Executive did get along in America with a free Legislature, and the Emperor, who at heart believes that a free Chamber is sure sooner or later to make itself contemptible, might not be disinclined, wanting any other road of escape, to try that experiment—to grant, that is, all that the Legislature demands for itself, yet refuse ministerial responsibility. Suppose, for example, that he withdrew, honestly withdrew, from all control of elections, restored the right of proposing measures to the members, retaining only his veto, and allowed the Chamber to select its own officers, he would retain, in the face of a free Legislature, a vast body of power. He would be compelled, no doubt, to execute the laws; but he executes them now, and no new law can be passed except with his consent. He would retain the control of the vast machine, the French bureaucracy, with its all but limitless influence, would have a direct hold upon the Chamber through his patronage and his party, and would be quite as much master of the foreign policy of France as he is now. It is easy to say a free Chamber could restrain that policy, but funds for a war once declared are never refused, can never be refused, except under penalty of invasion; and the American House of Representatives has never yet exercised any stringent control over the policy of the country. The position would be a very great one, and the Emperor's power, though much more limited than at present, would still within its limits be real and unfettered, while there would be none of the untruthfulness which Napoleon is accustomed to ascribe to constitutional monarchy. It is in this direction that Napoleon, if convinced that he must surrender personal government, and if finally decided against war, and if resolved on any resolution at all, will, we believe, endeavor to move; and it will be curious to observe whether this kind of freedom will content his people. We suspect it will not; that they will pronounce it illogical, as indeed it is; and that the members will not surrender their highest ambition, that of becoming ministers. Occasions of collision will be sought instead of avoided; the Republican party will proclaim itself in the Chamber; and the often repeated, inexorable situation of France, an internecine quarrel between the Parliament and the person, will once more be reproduced. Still, every course now open to him involves a choice of evils, and this one is of all the one which will seem to the Emperor himself the least humiliating.—*The London Spectator.*

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25 5

NORNY'S TASTELESS Fruit Preserving Powder,

Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.

ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
6 19 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS, Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.

H. BELFIELD & CO.,
6 24 3m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain speciality. Office hours, 8 to 9. No. 32 S. ELEVENTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·06, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·30 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2 30, 5·00, and 7 00 P. M. The 5·00 P M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6 30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4 15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M., and 4 35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A M Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1 30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5 40 A. M., 9 25 A. M., and 2 30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations, Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6 30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.
9·00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.
5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6 00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Mail	4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Ateo Accommodation	10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5·45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Ateo	12·15 noon.
Haddonfield	2·45 P. M.
Hammonton	5·40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8·00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic	4·17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 20 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·20 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·05, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·20 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5 30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·20 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 night.	

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 6 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n,	8 20 A. M., 3·40 and 6 20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9 10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·40 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

4 10 5 WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD,

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD,

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·35 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 6·25 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 6·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 7·40 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per

CITY INTELLIGENCE

THE CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Continuation of the Testimony To-day.

To-day at noon proceedings in the municipal contested election cases were resumed before Examiners Messick and Ratturs, sitting in the Grand Jury room.

After our report closed yesterday afternoon the following witnesses were heard:—William Barnes, Recorder Givin, John McCullough, Thomas W. Simpson, and William King (recalled).

The evidence to-day was as follows:—

Horace D. Gaw, clerk in the office of the Court of Common Pleas, was sworn, and produced the lists of voters and general returns of votes of the eight divisions of the Fifteenth ward, with the exception of the Fourth division, the return of which was missing.

Alexander Kyle sworn—Was judge of elections in the Seventh division of the Twentieth ward last October; both of the window inspectors received the tickets during the election; one of the window inspectors—the Democratic one, Mr. McGuigan—kept the list of taxables under his arm all day; that is the reason why the book was not marked as the persons voted; the officers of election had no opportunity of seeing whether a person voting was on the list of taxables, because the Democratic inspector had the book under his arm; I had, however, a printed assessors' list; it came from the Alderman's office; I ticked off the names of voters from my list; some voted whose names were not there; no persons offered to vote whose names were not on the list except those voting on age; some half dozen voted on age; I kept no memorandum of those voting on age.

Alexander J. McCleary, Reporter of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, sworn—Am a newspaper reporter; was such last fall; was present in the Court of Nisi Prius a portion of a morning during the progress of naturalization last fall; it was on the 27th or 28th of September.

Q. Did you make copies or lists of names of persons who had been naturalized for publication? A. The whole of the copying was done under the joint superintendence of Mr. Watson Ambruster, managing editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, and myself, I doing a large portion of the copying.

Q. These lists were published in THE TELEGRAPH? A. They were, sir.

Q. Prior to the October election? A. Prior, and I think a day subsequent to the election.

Q. During the time you were in the Nisi Prius Court, please state what the process of naturalization was as observed by you? A. The time of the day I went there I don't exactly remember; but think it was immediately after the opening of the Court; the room was crowded by persons whom I supposed to be petitioners and their vouchers; the tipstaves were doing the swearing inside this railing; the papers were then taken to Colonel Snowden, who was sitting at the clerk's desk, who signed them; he signing them during my stay there without once raising his eyes to see who presented the papers; they were presented so rapidly that it kept him busy signing; while I was standing there I saw a party other than a tipstaff present a paper, have it signed, and leave; he came inside the railing; he did it without Colonel Snowden noticing it; that party was Mr. Samuel Carson.

Q. Do you mean by Samuel Carson the person convicted of perjury some years ago? A. To the best of my recollection—yes. During my stay in the Nisi Prius Court, I was accompanied by Mr. Ambruster, and at the time Mr. Carson presented himself, I called his attention to the fact.

Mr. Brooks, of counsel for respondents, objected to this testimony as nothing in rebuttal of respondents' case, and would at any stage of the examination be irrelevant and incompetent.

Q. Did you make any application to Colonel Snowden to obtain the names of persons being naturalized, and what was the result? A. Under instructions of Mr. Warburton, of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, I waited upon Colonel Snowden and requested him to allow me the privilege of examining the records of his office, so that I could obtain the names and residences of those being naturalized, as well as their vouchers. After waiting for some time for an answer I again pressed the request, and he consulted with the Judge then sitting on the bench—I think Chief Justice Thompson—and returning, refused me, under instructions of the court, I visited the court room but twice during the progress of naturalization, and then I remained the better part of an hour; on the 29th I think the Court granted the request. I had preferred to Colonel Snowden, and then I did the copying; from the size and general appearance of the paper handed to Colonel Snowden by Mr. Carson, I believe it to have been a naturalization paper; the Colonel had a number of naturalization papers before him, and this paper was slipped on the pile in front of him, his head being very near to the pile; my recollection is that I was present in court during some portion of the trial of Mr. Carson for perjury; I may not have been there at the conviction; the papers I speak of as lying in front of Col. Snowden were placed there by the tipstaves; I imagine they were filled up naturalization papers.

Examination still in progress as we go to press.

THE COUNTERFEIT TENS.—The latest counterfeit of the ten dollar greenback has been pronounced by the officers of the American and National Bank Note Companies of New York to be the most dangerous imitation ever issued. At first glance it appears to be a perfect imitation, and the printing seems to have been done from the original plates. The borders, and the engraving of the borders, usually a good test for detection, is here equal to the engraving on the original notes. We warn our readers to be careful in receiving notes of this denomination, and give them the following tests, which may be considered infallible guides:—

In the original the shading around the 10 in the medallion appears like a fine network, and runs close up to the figures. In the counterfeit note this shading is "picked up," and becomes coarse as it reaches the figures, forming a light streak or circular haze, similar to that about the moon before rain. There is no haze in the genuine note. This is a slight point for detection. A clearer one is the fact that, in the original notes, within the light circle running under the figures 10, there are three and a third dots on the left of the figure 1. In the counterfeit bill the one-third dot is missing. The following diagrams will explain the difference:—

10 — Spurious.

10 — Genuine.

But an infallible mark of distinction is found under the left wing of the eagle. In the genuine notes are four distinct rows of feathers under the wing. In the counterfeits these rows of feathers are undefined, and this seems to be the only weak spot in the whole engraving.

A BLACK FIEND.—The Chief of Police of Chester, Pa., arrived a few days since in this city in search of a negro named Charles Brown. Policeman Maher, of the Sixth district, was detailed for the duty of hunting Charles. After searching the city, Maher discovered that Charles was in New York, where he was arrested. Maher brought him to town yesterday and took him to Chester, where he stands indicted on a charge of committing an indecent assault upon the body of a little colored girl, aged twelve years.

THE SHOOTING ON THE DELAWARE.—Coroner Daniels this morning held an inquest on the body of Charles H. Leckner, who died from the effects of injuries received on Tuesday by the discharge of a cannon. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a gunshot wound in the leg, received at Point Airy, on July 28th, 1869. From the evidence elicited, the jury are of the opinion that no blame can be attached to those having charge of the cannon.

A THREATENING CHARACTER.—Charles Magee went into the tavern at No. 320 South street, and obtained liquor. He refused to pay, and then made a demand on the bartender for one dollar or he would tear down the fixtures. The money was denied, and he commenced to act on his threat, when a policeman stepped in and arrested him. On being taken before Alderman Lutz, he was committed to prison.

TILL TAPPERS.—John Kelly, aged thirteen years, and Thomas Dunn, aged fourteen years, yesterday entered the bakeshop at No. 831 S. Fourth street, and robbed the till of over three dollars. When arrested they were still in possession of one dollar and fifty cents of the stolen money. Alderman Lutz sent them both below.

ROBBING A FRIEND.—Charles Miller (colored) last night went to sleep with another colored man in a wagon in Bay street, in the Fifth ward. Charles during the night relieved his friend of a purse containing a small sum of money, and then decamped. He was subsequently arrested and held by Alderman Carpenter for trial.

AN OLD OFFENDER AGAIN IN CUSTODY.—Annie Holland, a female of considerable note, has been held by Alderman Carpenter for assault and battery on a girl living at Tom Holland's place on South Front street. This is no new thing for Annie or her associates.

DROWNED.—George Geyer, aged twelve, living on Onyx street, below Richmond, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the Delaware, opposite Bridesburg. He was sailing with a party of friends at the time, and accidentally fell overboard. The body has been recovered, and Coroner Daniels will hold an inquest.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—James Wharton, a seaman belonging to the brig Hetty Ann Tucker, fell from the third-story window of the house No. 505 S. Front street, sustaining severe injuries about the head and body. Wharton is supposed to have been in a somnambulistic state at the time.

THE CAMP ALL READY.—Captain John W. Ryan arrived in this city this morning with his detachment of men, who have been at Atlantic City pitching the tents for the accommodation of Baxter's Fire Zouaves, who leave on Saturday next for the encampment.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Mary Carlin is charged with obtaining work on forged orders from various firms on Market street. She was taken before Alderman Hurley, who, after hearing the testimony of several witnesses bound her over for a further hearing to-morrow.

THE BOUDINOTTERS.—The Committee on Fire and Trusts start to-night with the ostensible object of visiting the Boudinot lands. Rumor has it that they will be reached by way of Niagara, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago.

A WIFE BEATER.—Charles Burrell was arrested in Manayunk yesterday for beating his wife. Alderman Ramsdell held him for his appearance at Court.

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

Great Excitement in the Government Bond Market in New York—Destruction of a Kansas Town—Fresh Revenue Appointments.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Stock and Money Markets To-day.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 30.—There is a wild excitement in the Government bond market here to-day, at a general advance in all the various classes of the list, at an average of fully one per cent. on the Five-twenties and two per cent. on the Ten-forties. The quotations are now higher than ever before reached in this market. A rumor that Secretary Boutwell will purchase fifteen millions of bonds during August causes the advance. Railroad stocks are steady and dull. New York Central opened at 213¾, and is now quoted at 214½. Hudson is steady at about previous prices. Harlem is one per cent. lower than yesterday.

The failure to get a quorum at the N. Y. Central Saratoga meeting causes a dullness in Vanderbilt stocks. Reading is steady at a decline of ⅜ per cent. since last night. Pacific Mail is also steady and unchanged. Gold is steady at an advance of only ⅛ per cent. since yesterday. Money is easy at 7 per cent. on call. Foreign Exchange is steady at unchanged prices.

The Sons of Temperance.

BINGHAMTON, July 30.—The Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Eastern New York, in quarterly session here during the past two days, has adjourned. The meetings, as usual, were private. Edward Crummey, G. W. P., of Poughkeepsie, presided, and about one hundred delegates, members of Grand Divisions from various parts of the State, were in attendance. Reports presented show four hundred and forty subordinate divisions under the jurisdiction of the Grand Division, with about twenty-two thousand members, and about one-fourth of that number of lady visitors. Near three hundred divisions reported had received two thousand five hundred new members in the quarter. The Grand Division of Western New York held its session this week at Rochester.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Stocks firm. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 136½; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 124⅞; do. 1864, do., 123½; do. 1865, do., 123½; do. do. new, 122; do. 1867, 122½; do. 1868, 122; 10-40s, 113⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Co., 59; Cumberland preferred, 33½; New York Central, 215½; Erie, 28¾; Reading, 99; Hudson River, 188; Michigan Central, 131; Michigan Southern, 105⅜; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 114⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153¾; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅞.

The New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Cotton dull; 200 bales sold at 35¾c. Flour active and advanced 5c.; sales of 9000 bbls. State at $5·90@7·45; Western at $5·90@7·75; and Southern at $6·90@11·75. Wheat active and advanced 1c.; sales of 64,000 bush. No. 1 at $1·59@1·60; No. 2 at $1·53@1·55; red Western, $1·60; white California, $1·75. Corn declining; sales of 36,000 bush. mixed Western at $1·07@1·10. Oats heavy; Western, 78c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $33·12½. Lard dull at 19¼@19¾c. Whisky quiet at $1·10.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Destruction of Southern Mails.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Official information has been received that the through Northern and Eastern mails which left New Orleans on Monday last, together with the through mails sent from points between New Orleans and Clarksville, Tenn., were burned in the Memphis and Ohio Railroad disaster.

Internal Revenue Appointments.

The President has appointed Gilbert Robertson, Jr., Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifteenth district, vice Philip H. Nehr, suspended; S. Pulver Heath, Assessor for the Eighteenth district, vice Alexander H. Palmer, suspended; and John S. Masters, Collector of the Fifteenth district of New York, vice James Forsyth, suspended. There were no charges against the suspended gentlemen, but it was thought a change would be promotive of the public interest.

Thomas L. Tullock, Appointment Clerk in the Treasury Department, was to-day appointed by the President Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Columbia, in place of Flynt, deceased.

FROM THE WEST.

The Riot on the Steamer Dubuque.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Particulars of the riot on board the steamer Dubuque, on the Mississippi river, are given. The raftsmen ordered the boat up the river, and the captain, being powerless to act, headed the steamer upwards, telegraphing to the Sheriff of Rock Island, who chartered an extra train and collected a large force of well-armed men. The boat was overtaken at Clinton, and possession taken by the Sheriff. On the arrival at Rock Island forty raftsmen were captured and taken to jail. No further trouble is anticipated. Rock Island is full of raftsmen who came ashore. An extra force of police are stationed throughout the city, and it is thought all will be quiet for the night.

Destruction of a Kansas Town.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The town of Detroit, Kansas, on the Pacific Railroad, was destroyed by a hail and wind storm on Tuesday night. No loss of life is reported.

Death of Hon. Isaac Toucey.

HARTFORD, July 30.—Isaac Toucey died at 7 o'clock this morning, aged 73.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour firm; low and medium grades advanced 25c. Howard street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·75@7·50; do. family, $8·25@9; City Mills superfine, $6@6·75; do. extra, $6·75@8; do. family, $8·50@10·50; Western superfine, $5·75@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·75@8·50. Wheat dull and lower; prime, $1·50@1·55; choice, $1·60; lower grades, $1·30@1·40. Corn dull; prime white, $1·06@1·10; yellow, $1·10. Oats dull and weak at 60@60. Mess Pork quiet at $34. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 18¾@19c.; clear, do., 19¾@19½c.; shoulders, 15¾@16c.; hams, 23@24c. Lard quiet at 19½@20c. Whisky firm and in improved demand at $1·17.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa R 1m 6s	98	100 sh Read R	85.49·44
12 sh Mech Bk	33	100 do	b5wn 49⅝
200 sh Sch Nav	10	100 do	49⅝
23 sh Penna R	56⅞	500 do	s5wn.49·56
15 do	56⅞	100 do	49·56
14 do	56⅞	100 do	b3.49·56
100 sh N Cent R	50	100 do	49·56
400 sh Read R	49⅛	100 do	s30. 49⅛
100 do	s5wn 49⅛	500 do	49·56
100 do	b5wn 49·44	300 do	s5.49·56
100 do	b5wn 49⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$1200 Leh R loan	87⅛	5 sh C & Am R	122
$5000 W Jersey R '83	82	39 sh Penna RR	57
100 sh Phil & E R	30⅛		

FIREWORKS.

Death of one of the Victims by the New York Explosion.

From the N. Y. World of this morning.

He lad Thomas Kelly, who was so terribly burned by the disastrous explosion of fireworks on Wednesday evening, died at the New York Hospital at half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The little fellow suffered the most frightful agonies until a short time before his death, but displayed Spartan-like courage.

After his wounds had been dressed on Wednesday evening, his prospects of recovery seemed much greater than those of his companion and fellow-sufferer, Mulcahey, the latter having apparently received much more serious hurts. On his own account Kelley seemed to have no anxiety whatever. "Do you think I shall be all right by Sunday, doctor?" he asked. Receiving a kindly, evasive answer, the little fellow said:—"I hope I shall be able to go home on Sunday, because my mother is a poor lone widow, and she'll feel bad if I'm not home then." Kelly was a bright little boy of about fourteen years, and was employed as clerk in the store of J. C. Whitehouse, Dey street. His mother is a widow in very destitute circumstances, and depended chiefly on the earnings of her son. The unfortunate boy only got into the wagon a short time before the explosion occurred. Coroner Keenan gave permission for the removal of the body to the residence, No. 35 Cherry street, and an inquest will be held to-day.

At nine o'clock last evening Michael Mulcahey, who is a boy of twelve years, was still alive, but his death was momentarily expected. The body of this poor child presents a sickening sight, the external injuries being much more severe than in the case of Kelly.

The other sufferers by this terrible accident who are lying at the New York Hospital are William Redigan, of No. 45 Cherry street, aged thirty-two; Thomas Maher, the President of the Jeremiah Murphy Club, of No. 84 Roosevelt street, aged thirty; John Wogan, of No. 42 Cherry street, aged thirty-five, and Michael Barrett, of No. 52 Cherry street, aged sixteen. Wogan and Redigan are progressing favorably, but up to last accounts Maher's condition was still considered critical. Barrett has both eyes burned out, and is severely burned about the arms. His recovery is very doubtful.

David Howard, alias "Ballyhooly," of No. 315 Water street, who was frightfully burned about the lower part of the body, is now lying at Bellevue Hospital in a very precarious condition.

CHASE.

He Still Wants to be President—A Maryland Movement in his Favor.

The Baltimore *American* of yesterday, says:—An intelligent Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, speaking of the result in Virginia, says:—

"From first to last Chief Justice Chase was consulted, and for much of the time he was on the ground in person. His preference for Walker did more than anything else to divert the negro vote from Wells, and it was the division of their vote that elected Walker. The election may be regarded as the first success of the Chase movement for the next Presidential campaign, which has already much wider ramifications than many believe. In Virginia, Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Maryland, and New York it has already actively manifested itself."

A similar movement is on foot in this State, and those who are leading it have ample funds to carry out their purposes. We hear a great deal of a split in the Republican party of Maryland—of a "Creswell clique" and a "Bond clique," but the only real division is between those who are earnest, active, and true Republicans, who support President Grant and his administration, and those who would destroy the Republican party in the interest of Judge Chase. It is but a continuation of the same movement that sent a contesting delegation to the Chicago National Convention, the leaders of which held themselves aloof from the regular Republican organization, were refused recognition by the convention, and would undoubtedly have supported Judge Chase had the Tammany Hall Convention given him the nomination. These same men contested for a share of the public offices in Maryland; and those who received them are now using the official patronage of the Government to obtain control of a portion of the colored vote, and bind them by secret oaths to implicitly follow their lead. The 1st of June Convention was really a convocation of these secret colored leagues, the object of which will ultimately be found to be to secure their support of a conservative candidate for Governor. But few colored men in Maryland will support a Democratic candidate, hence the dodge of a conservative candidate will be resorted to. Who that candidate will be, or at least who has already put himself in training as most available, is very apparent to all who understand the chicanery of those who are laboring to divide the Republican party.

THE CABINET.

What Was Done Yesterday—The Vital Issues Not Deliberated Upon.

The N. Y. *Herald's* Washington despatch, dated yesterday, says:—

An extra session of the Cabinet was held to-day at noon, all the members, with the exception of Mr. Creswell, being present. The meeting was a long one, lasting until after 4 o'clock. Most of the business was of a routine character, pertaining to the departments, and which had accumulated during the President's absence. It is ascertained that the question of the test oath being administered to the members elect of the Virginia Legislature, and the approaching political campaign in Mississippi, were not referred to, although the parties immediately interested were confident that they would be brought up and definitely settled. With regard to the test oath in Virginia, it was thought that inasmuch as the matter has been officially referred to the Attorney-General for an opinion, it would be improper to bring it into the Cabinet pending the preparation of that opinion. The Attorney-General did not intimate that he was through considering the question, and nothing was done. There is unquestionably a good deal of feeling among the members of the Cabinet individually relative to the Mississippi campaign, but it could not be brought up in any way except the President had volunteered to do it for the purpose of asking advice, which he did not. It is understood that the Cuban question occupied considerable of the time of the Cabinet, but in what shape it was laid before them, or what conclusions were reached, it seems impossible to ascertain to-night. Several of the Cabinet officers who have been questoned on the subject refuse to say anything about it, though they do not deny that it was discussed.

This evening Secretary Fish entertained the President at dinner, and most of the Cabinet officers were present.

WISE.

How Excessively Thankful He is.

The Mobile *Register* publishes and indorses the following letter from Henry A. Wise:—

RICHMOND, July 7, 1869.—My Dear Friend: Whilst at the point of death I received yours of April 18. I have barely taken up my bed, but can't walk well; your note brought up old reminiscences, and touched me tenderly with the affections of old times. Great God, I thank Thee! I praise Thee that I have not been subdued to consent to lose and part with my liberty, though it is gone, and I now rouse myself to inform you that yesterday the white men roused themselves up and shook off negro and scalawag domination. Richmond and Henrico, and the State all over, have carried rebuke to black innovation by tens of thousands. Yours ever,

HENRY A. WISE.

Weston the Walkist.

A despatch from Hilldale, Michigan, dated yesterday, says:—"An immense multitude gathered here to-day to see Weston walk fifty miles, including one mile backwards, inside of twelve hours. He accomplished the feat in ten hours and twenty-three minutes, without rest, and with the utmost ease. So fresh does he feel that he has promised to attend a hop to-night, where he expects to out-dance the longest-legged Michigander in the room."

FOURTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Carlist Agitation Ended—England Wants More Cotton—Further Details of the War in Japan.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

A Falling Out Between Robeson and Porter—The Slanders Against Delano—The Government and the Cuban Question—Drowning of Three Persons.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President Very Busy.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—There were numerous callers at the White House this morning, but the President refused to see any person, being engaged in attending to the public business. He will leave this evening for Long Branch.

The Cabinet Meeting Yesterday.

Great secrecy is maintained about the action of the Cabinet yesterday relative to Cuba. Secretary Fish, however, remarked to a friend this morning that the time had about arrived when the Government should take official notice of the condition of affairs in Cuba. It is thought that some decisive policy was settled upon yesterday.

Good News!

There are rumors of a difficulty between Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter. The latter, it is said, still acts as though he were Secretary of the Navy, while Secretary Robeson is determined to assert his own claims to that position.

Consular Appointments.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The following consular appointments were made to-day:—

William Spence Vermain, of New York, Consul at Kin Kiang; Edmund O. Getty, of New York, Consul at Gaspe Bosin; Jacob J. Gamper, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Ghent, and James M. Peebles, of Michigan, at Trebizond.

Henry D. Cooke and H. A. Brewster, of the District of Columbia, have been appointed members of the Board of Trustees of the House of Correction for Boys, agreeably to the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander N. H. Farquhar has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty on board the Severn.

Chief Engineers John W. Moore and Edward D. Robie have been ordered to duty respectively at Portsmouth and Boston.

Further Details of the Fighting in Japan.

Lieutenant-Commander Bradford, commanding the United States steamer Aroostook, off Hakodadi, Japan, reports under date of June 11, as follows:—

"Upon my arrival I learned that an engagement had taken place on the morning of the 6th of May between several of Enomoto Kamadiro's vessels, the Eagle, Ashuelot, and Emperor, and the Mikado's fleet, the Stonewall, and six others, which latter were at anchor on the east side of the island of Niphon.

The former were repulsed with great loss, after making two unsuccessful attempts to board or sink the Stonewall, and it is reported that the Ashuelot was captured and destroyed. The Eagle and Emperor returned to Hakodadi. I proceeded to Owomoni bay and found the Mikado's fleet, consisting of the Stonewall, Don Juan, Sheeshee, Morro, Khonga, Nokami, Kangsoo, and Promise at anchor near Isisiki. The next morning, the 19th, at about 8 o'clock, the entire fleet got under way and stood to the westward.

I remained at anchor, and about 4 P. M. stood across the straits, and anchored off Kikomi, between Capes Tsinka and Saraki, where I remained until the 28th, during which time the Mikado's fleet made its appearance from the westward, several times steaming towards Hakodadi; but after dark were seem steaming to the westward again. On the 26th and 27th heavy firing was heard over the land to the westward, and it was afterwards ascertained that the Mikado's forces had taken Matsimac on the 27th ult., after an engagement of six hours.

Refutation of Slanders Against Mr. Delano.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The recent statement in the New York *Sun* that Commissioner Delano had secretly instructed the revenue officers of New York to stop all distilleries there until further orders, and giving as a reason that Mr. Delano, being a Western man, is opposed to New York distilleries, and in favor of Western manufacturers, is pronounced an unmitigated falsehood.

Mr. Delano is only opposed to the unlawful distillation of whisky, and if there is any such in New York, is opposed to it, as he would be in similar cases elsewhere. It is supposed in the Revenue Bureau here that the recent activity of the New York officers in ferreting out frauds in distillation in that city is at the bottom of this story. Anyhow, it is made out of the whole cloth, and there is not a particle of foundation for it.

A Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that where parties buy from packers and dealers in bulk, meat or bacon and pork which is merely packed in salt, but not smoked, also rendered lard in a crude state, and take the bacon or pork they smoke and repack it with their trade marks and names, and sell it, or sell without packing, or prepare the crude lard and repack and sell it in the same manner, they are engaged in the preservation of bacon and lard under the section of the act of March 31, 1868, and liable under said section to the tax imposed by said acts.

Cowhiding Affair in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 30.—The Rev. Sanford Halbert, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, a political and religious paper in this city, was thrashed last evening by Norman Holley, son of the Collector of Customs of this port, for a defamatory article relative to himself and father. The article in the *Advocate* was instigated by Halbert's disappointment at not receiving a position in the Custom House for which he was an applicant.

A Burglary in Maine.

ROCKLAND, July 30.—Last night burglars entered the store of A. J. Bird & Co., blew open the safe, and got one hundred dollars in currency. As there were twenty-three hundred dollars in bonds in the safe, it is supposed the burglars were alarmed before completing their work.

The Havana Money Market.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, July 30.—Exchange on the United States, short sight currency, 21@22 discount.

FROM NEW YORK.

Three Persons Drowned.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Charles Meyer, of this city, his wife, and a young lady, name unknown, but employed as a governess, were drowned last night while surf bathing at Southampton, L. I. The bodies were picked up on shore this morning.

End of a Murder Trial.

The trial of Policeman Matthew Campbell for the murder of Morris Long, on the night of July 3, 1869, and which has been in progress for the past six days, terminated to-day in a verdict of acquittal.

The Philologists Going Home.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 30.—The American Philological Association adjourned *sine die* at 11·30 this morning. The next meeting will be held at Rochester on July 26, 1870. A valuable philological library has been presented to the association.

End of the Campbell Murder Trial.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 30.—In this the seventh day of the trial of Officer Campbell for the shooting of Long, before Judge Cardozo, the Judge charged the jury, and the jury acquitted the prisoner after an hour's absence. The verdict was received with cheers. When the jury went out they stood nine to three—three not being satisfied that the second and fatal shot was called for by the circumstances, but after some discussion they united with the majority.

A Burglar Shot.

Abraham Aaronson, a lad of seventeen years of age, was shot this morning while attempting a burglary at No. 65 Vesey street.

FROM THE WEST.

Another Railway Accident.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—An accident occurred on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad yesterday, near Cameron. A train bound west ran over a misplaced switch, and two cars were thrown down an embankment. J. Baker and daughter, of this city, Mrs. Cameron, of Morrisville, Pa., and Mrs. Mary Carr, of Osborne, Mo., were seriously hurt, and A. S. Smith, of Portsmouth, Kate Peckmeyer, of Fremont, Nebraska, and Rev. D. Cameron, of Morrisville, Pa., were slightly injured.

FROM EUROPE.

The English Cotton Supply.

By Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—The Cotton Supply Association has adopted a resolution looking to the speedy development of railways in India, in order to facilitate the exportation of cotton from that country. This course is taken in consequence of the insufficiency of the supply from the United States. The stock of American cotton is not large enough to keep the mills of Lancashire fully engaged.

End of the Carlist Movement—The American Legation in Spain.

MADRID, July 30.—The Carlist movement may be regarded as having died out. General Sickles has gone to Lagrange, to present his credentials as United States Minister to Marshal Serrano. John P. Hale leaves for America on Monday.

OBITUARY.

HON. ISAAC TOUCEY.

At 7 o'clock this morning the Hon. Isaac Toucey, who held the position of Secretary of the Navy during the Buchanan administration, died at his residence in Hartford, Conn. He was born in 1798, and entered the profession of the law. He was a gentleman of culture and refined tastes, and his abilities, though not of a marked original cast, were such as to be practically available in public life. From 1835 to 1839 he was a member of the National House of Representatives; in 1846 he was elected Governor of Connecticut; President Polk appointed him to the position of United States Attorney-General; and during President Pierce's administration he served a term in the United States Senate, from the year 1852 to 1857. President Buchanan, early in his administration, appointed him Secretary of the Navy, and he continued to discharge the duties of that office until the inauguration of President Lincoln.

During the "times that tried men's souls," in the six months of sorrow and dismay that stamped the mark of infamy upon Buchanan's administration, the name of the Secretary of the Navy was connected with disloyal and treasonable deeds. It was charged that he threw all the powerful influence of his department in favor of the rebellious South, and many facts gave strong weight to this view. The ships of the Union were scattered abroad, among ports of the world thousands of miles away, and many weary months were spent after the fall of Fort Sumter in recalling our widely-dispersed fleets. Some of the best men-of-war were disposed so as to fall into the hands of the seceders; and had not the officers of the navy been made in nature's pure mould, the new administration would have been robbed of its strong right arm of service by the surrender of their charges. It will be remembered how many noble ships were sacrificed at Fortress Monroe, in order that they might not be captured; and the inference is plain that they were thus designedly stationed to fall into the hands of traitors.

"The evil that men do lives after them," and we conceive it to be the duty of independent journalists to place on record the condemnation of acts heinous in intent, or, in the most merciful view, so lamentably deficient in true manliness as to rob our country of her power. Mr. Toucey's closing years of life have been spent in retirement at Hartford. The people have been glad to overlook his name, and the announcement of his death cannot but recall the heart-sickening acts of his life.

A New Trouble for Rosecrans.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the opinion has been expressed to us by a resident of California that General Rosecrans considers himself a citizen of that State, and that, acting in that capacity, he has on several occasions voted for State and county officers. Having domiciled there, and exercised the rights of a citizen, he cannot be regarded as a citizen of Ohio, and to become one it would be necessary for him to return here and remain during the period required by law of the citizens of any other State, before he can exercise the privileges of full citizenship. In other words, being a citizen of California, he could not return here and be a qualified voter in October, and if not a qualified voter, he is ineligible to the office of Governor of Ohio.

It would be a curious circumstance, after all the declamation that has been indulged in by the Democratic press touching the evils of carpet-bagging, if it should turn out that the Democracy of Ohio have been guilty not only of nominating a carpet-bagger, but one who has not resided in the State a sufficient length of time since domiciled in another State to make him a qualified voter, or eligible to office if elected.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1036 CHESNUT Street.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

More Victims to the New York Explosion—A Swindling Custom House Official.

FROM NEW YORK.

Victims of the Fireworks Explosion.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Thomas Kelly and Michael Mulcahy, two of the boys burned in the fireworks explosion on Wednesday night, have died from their injuries. Howard and James Maher are still in a critical condition.

Custom-House Swindle.

General Thomas Wegan, a weigher in the Custom House, has been held for examination on the charge of presenting fraudulent pay-rolls.

Fire at Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, July 30.—A fire here consumed the iron foundry of Messrs. Corry & Co., the loss being put down at $14,000, with but $3000 insurance.

Revenue Collector Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The President has appointed P. R. Grey Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twentieth district of Pennsylvania.

FROM EUROPE.

The Latest Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 30—Evening.—Consols, for money and account, 93¾; U. S. 5-20s quiet at 83½; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 94; Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

FRANKFORT, July 30—U. S. 5-20s, 88½.

LIVERPOOL, July 30—Evening.—Cotton closed a shade firmer. Uplands, 12¾d.; Orleans, 12⅝@13d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales. California wheat, 10s. 8d.; Bacon dull.

ANTWERP, July 30.—Petroleum, 50½f.

GENERALITIES.

The Emigration of Women to Canada.

The *Daily News* of London has the following:—Miss Rye finds plenty of candidates for emigration on this side, and ample offers of employment await them on the other side; her plan, however, as we understand it, is for the emigration of younger girls. Her last emigrants are described by a Canadian paper as rosy girls in their teens. At such an age they are more likely to be useful in the colony, more likely to fall into their new life naturally and easily, than they would be if they were a few years older. They are just at the age at which girls in England first go out to service, or are first finding their way into situations. Of course a cargo of such girls involves considerable responsibility; and Miss Rye is doing a public service in undertaking it. The emigration of such girls under such auspices is one of the smaller beneficent movements of the age. It would be fortunate if it could be done with the same minute inquiry, the same careful supervision, and the same success, upon a larger scale. That would require fifty Miss Ryes, and we have but one.

A Terrible Drought in Virginia.

The Alexandria, Va., *Gazette* prints a letter from Hanover, in which we find the following:—

Within the memory of the oldest inhabitant no such drought has ever visited our section as this. For forty-five or more days no rain has fallen to wet the earth, and during the whole time there have been blighting winds and scorching suns. The grass is withered and dry, the gardens have ceased to yield their usual products, and the corn is in every stage of disability, from the stunted dwarf to the faded and dried leaf. On lands which usually produce from five to eight barrels of corn to the acre, the tassel is making its appearance on stalks from two to four feet high. Our most reliable farmers say that future propitious seasons cannot produce more than half a crop on the best cultivated fields. The oat is estimated at one-half its usual crop. Tobacco is small, sickly, and very much missing. Peas, potatoes, melons, buckwheat, sugar cane, broom corn, cotton, pumpkins, etc., are in a sickly and precarious condition.

Ravages of the Rinderpest.

A German correspondent writes as follows:—"The rinderpest has broken out in some neighborhoods of the district of Zloscow, in Galicia. Although the infected district is a hundred and fifty miles distant from the Prussian borders, measures have been taken by Prussia to prevent the importation of the disease, as the Zloscow district is traversed by a line of railroad which transports an immense number of cattle from other districts of Galicia and from Prussia.

"The *Zeitschrift fur Preussen*, in speaking of the subject, says the disease, in its devastations, is traced back fourteen hundred years; it was the regular companion of great armies in their campaigns, and went with them in all countries. In the years 1709–17 Europe is estimated to have lost no less than 1,500,000 head of cattle by it. In the middle of the last century it entered England; in the third year of the pestilence 20,000 cattle were killed; in the fourth year a still greater number. In the year 1747 the English counties of Nottingham, Leicester, and Cheshire had a loss of 70,000 animals. In the thirty years during which time the pestilence raged in Europe over 3,000,000 animals must have fallen. In 1770 Holland had 375,000 animals destroyed, and lost the greater part of her cattle. In the years 1793–95 from 3 to 4,000,000 animals died of the pest in Italy. In the following year France lost animals amounting to twelve millions of francs.

"The Russian war in this century introduced the pestilence with the army everywhere; in the year 1813 in some neighborhoods of Germany nearly all the animals died. The modern devastations of this pest are well known. Austria is seldom free from it, and it is idle to hope that the pestilence will disappear from her soil while Russia is constantly exporting diseased cattle thither."

Ingenuity of Charitable Institutions.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

The charitable institutions of England have lately hit upon a most ingenious mode of obtaining contributions. It is called "presenting purses." The plan is to get one of the numerous members of the Royal family to attend some festival connected with the institution seeking assistance, and anybody who can scrape together a few pounds and put it in a purse has the pleasure of basking for a moment in the smiles of royalty, as they place the collected funds in the hand of the prince or princess, as the case may be. At the opening of the London Orphan Asylum at Watford on Tuesday, we read that purses to the number of 250, containing sums none less than £5, and some as much as £50, were deposited upon the foundation stone laid by the Prince and